MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

A DIFFERENT BREED FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

As people become more numerous, and the country thereby more crowded, they very naturely divide the laws of life more among themselves. One man does not find it necessary to practise too many kinds of labor. The different branches of any one trade even, becomes divided so that each division of it becomes almost a separate calling. So in agricultural pursuits it is becoming profitable, if not necessary for our farmers to look to the peculiar qualifications or adaptedness of different breeds of cattle, to the different uses to which they are to be put. Thus if you want to raise beef principally, and nothing else, it will be advantageous to obtain a breed of cattle that possess far different points and characteristics from one that is to be used only for the dairy purposes. The easy and abundant secretion of fat, and the secretion of milk require a very different set of organs, and a very different conformation of body. Our best farmers, therefore, are beginning to come into this system of operations, and accordingly, as they find themselves best situated for carrying on this or that department of production, such as beef, butter, or work, they are supplying themselves with the breeds best adapted therefor.

Among cattle, they select Durhams, Herefords and Devons, for the production of beef and work. For the dairy the Ayrshires', Jerseys', &c. Now we would not be understood as conveying the idea that the Durhams, Herefords and Devons are useless as dairy stock. It is often the case that excellent milkers are found among them, and, on the other hand we do not wish to be understood that Ayrshires and Jerseys may not be good for beef or for work. Specimens are often found in these breeds that are often good for these two, viz: work and beef; but we wish to convey the fact that these breeds are naturally better for the uses in connection with which we have named them, than others. Hence, a desire for profit, to the man who finds his farm and market best for beef, will lead him to obtain a continuance in its purity, the breed adapted for it. The farmer also, who is well situated for carrying on a dairy, both as it regards his farm and the markets, will be wise to get the Jerseys and Ayrshires, and breed them solely in reference to these objects.

GO TO THE CATTLE SHOWS.

"Everybody and his wife" should go to the cattle show. "O, but I can't spend time!"—"I can't leave home!"—"It will cost more than it will come to!" Yes you can leave home—you can spend the time—and as for its costing more than it will "come to,"—you don't know yet what it will "come to."

You have been at home, you and your wife, ever since the last show, digging and delving like a slave in the galley; and it would be good for you to relax your labors and take a holiday. It belongs to you. It will do you good, body and soul, to take a day of rational recreation in this way. It will do your hands good to "lay down the shubble and de hoe" a short time and let your fingers straighten out and become supple once more. It will do your old back, which now begins to creak from the stiffness of hard work, good to straighten up once in a while, without any load, and feel the free and easy position of a leisurely body. And it will do your soul good to let go its anxieties of the world at home, its perplexities of business, and "carking care," and go out among your fellow-men and take a little social enjoyment. God made you for a social being. He made you for social life. He never made you for a hermit, nor to live alone, like a "toad in a dungeon," but to associate in peace, and love, and harmony with each other.

So turn out to the cattle show. Carry specimens of your productions, your stock, your crops, and your handiwork, to show to your neighbor what you have been about for the good of yourself and the world; and carry your eyes with you, wide open, to see what others bring; and carry your wits with you, too, to see what improvements have been made, and wherein you can improve from them, or wherein they can be improved from hints and examples of your own. In this way you will be discharging a social duty, and make the "cost" a great deal less than what comes too.

MAINE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society though got very well provided with funds, proposes to combine what strength it has with that of the State Agricultural Society, and hold an exhibition of fruits in Portland, commencing on October 21. We are aware that it is not an abundant year for fruits of any kind in Maine. Nevertheless let those who have specimens of good fruits such as apples, pears, plums, &c., bring or send specimens to the show. Perhaps we cannot make quite as large a show as last year, but it may be equal or better in point of quality. We must keep up the culture of fruits among us, and not only do this with what we have, but must endeavor by all means in our power to multiply good fruits. We have a new and a large field of research and experiment. Let it be fully occupied by those who love good fruit, (and *who* does not!)

By reference to the prize list published in the pamphlet issued by the State Society, it will be seen that the premiums are numerous and pretty fair in amount, and we hope the competitors will fill the fruit department of the hall with choice specimens.

ESTIMATE a man according to his worth, and not according to what he is worth to you.

For the Maine Farmer.

A PLEA FOR SOUTHERN CLOVER.

MR. EDITOR:—I observed an article in the Maine Farmer, dated August 21st, from Norridgewock, signed Wm. W. Gould, and substantiated by yourself, upon the subject of clover seed, all in favor of northern seed. If you will not consider me intruding, I should like to say a few words in relation to that subject. My testimony must be given in favor of the southern, or Ohio seed, as it is called here. I do not know as there is any difference in it.

The northern seed on new and good soil will grow very large, long, and coarse—lodge down—grow up, and lodge down again—before one-half of it is in blossom, and, consequently, must make very poor hay. I have seen it when two-thirds of it next the ground would be nothing but stalk, the leaves having all rotted off in consequence of being lodged to the ground—the top at the same time, in full bloom; and surely, it can make nothing better than very poor fodder in such a condition. It is about two weeks later in coming to maturity than the southern, and then, is coarser, with fewer leaves and blossoms on it. Your correspondent calls the southern seed poor, because it grows and ripens quick, and is full of seed and blossoms,—the very reason for which I like it. The more green leaves, heads, and blossoms there are in clover hay, the better I consider it to be for all animals that eat hay; certainly, it is better than the long, half-rotten stalks of the northern clover. Your correspondent goes on to state how much he has lost, and how much the town will lose, in consequence of sowing southern clover seed. All this may be true; but I think it might justly be attributed to some other cause than the seed. He says that it is not so good for pasturing: It may be so; I shall not contradict him, for want of experience; but will give my opinion that neither are very good for pasturing. You will not see much of either northern or southern clover in a pasture after it has been fed two or three years. After that time there generally come in, what I consider to be much better for pastures, the white clover, or honeysuckle, with other grasses. I should never want northern or southern clover for a pasture.

I will now give you a little of my experience in southern, or Ohio clover seed. In the spring of 1853 I seeded down two acres with Timothy and southern clover seed—three pecks Timothy, and about 20 lbs. clover. After taking off the wheat, the clover grew up thick, and blossomed, which made most excellent feed for my cows,—nothing better for butter-making—better than northern clover, because it is finer, with more blossoms and leaves. In July, 1854, I took off about five tons of as good clover hay as your Norridgewock correspondent ever saw. The first of September, or sometime in September, following, I cut more than two tons aftermath, which was equal to, if not better than as much of the first crop. In 1855, I cut two crops more, say, six tons, at the least calculation, which was first-rate, fine clover hay. Not much Timothy to be seen in it yet. Last winter, we all know, was a hard one for grass roots; the clover all killed out, and in many cases the Timothy, and all other grass, leaving places half a rod square entirely dead. In July, 1856, I cut three tons of as handsome Timothy hay as you ever saw, and the vacant places are now perfectly green, and thickly covered with young clover.

Now, I do not think I could have done two-thirds as well with northern clover. I am well acquainted with raising northern clover—was brought up on a farm where they produced no other kind; and certainly, if farmers will properly prepare their ground for grass, I give it as my opinion, that they will succeed better with southern than with northern clover. There are many people in this vicinity who will testify to the same.

I think farmers would do much better if they would prepare their ground better before seeding down to grass, let them use whatever kind of clover they may. I go upon the principle that there is no necessity of mowing over all creation and the rest of the world, to get a barn full of hay. L. P. S.

Denmark, Sept. 14, 1856.

NOTE. The last clause is first-rate advice, whether southern clover is best or not. [ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a number of grafts that were set last spring, that have grown from two to four feet. How shall I protect them through the winter so as to prevent their freezing? Will binding them up in straw do it? Please inform me through your columns. A SUBSCRIBER.

Standish, Sept. 20th, 1856.

NOTE. What sort of grafts are they? If common apple—pinch off the tips now to check their growth, and let them harden their wood before cold weather sets in. They will not then need any protection. A mulching of muck or leaves, or even shavings, or sawdust, about their roots will be of great service during the winter.

If they are of some delicate, exotic fruit, put fir or hemlock boughs around them, or a binding of straw. [ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

GOOD CHANCE FOR SETTLERS.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw an article in the Farmer a short time since, from Hampden, enquiring for information in regard to settling lands in Aroostook. I would say, in addition to Katahdin Ranger's reply, that there is a county road laid from Patten to Houlton. The State road from No. 3, over Golden Ridge (so called) intersects with said county road in township No. 4, range 4, where there is a first-rate water-power, which will soon be improved. The County Commissioners have assessed $1300 the present season in one township, owned by proprietors; the State appropriated $700, the inhabitants $300, last year on this road; this year the State has appropriated $400 more by the inhabitants working $100 in addition.—When said roads are open it will be a good chance for farming.

If any of Hampden's friends, or others, wish for more particular information, please address

KATAHDIN, JR.,

Sept. 20, 1856. *Patten, Me.*

For the Maine Farmer

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN ABOUT CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

Constantly there are young men coming upon the stage of action, who are considering what is the best course for them to pursue, what path of effort will lead them to the goal of success and happiness. To advise with such briefly, and assist them if I can, I have taken my pen.

Though the "Farmer" is devoted to the special advocacy of the claims of Agriculture, yet, it is not so narrow in its ways of vision, nor so much of a partizan, that it fails to recognize *noble men* who never engage in the healthful labors of the field; and it does not fail to acknowledge that the manifold uses and objects of social life, demand the energies of the human mind in many directions. All trades, professions, and honorable occupations are necessary for society. It would not be wise to have all men tillers of the generous soil. But it is admitted by the best minds, that young men, when forming plans of life, too often overlook the claims of Agriculture, as one of the safest and most useful callings among men. Agriculture is overlooked, or passed by, because *work* is suggested by the name itself, and in these times there are not a few who choose to get a living in almost any other way than by the honest sweat of the brow. Agriculture is not associated with fine broadcloth, delicate hands, and gay apparel, and there are many who think more of "show than substance." Agriculture does not elevate one to high civil position, which many men think desirable on account of the *glory* of being in office. Neither does Agriculture promise to open the way to sudden and corpulent wealth, and there are not a few who look at the world, and lay their plans of action in order to become rich soon.

What are the names of the spirits that deride the old and indispensable fashion of *working for a living*? They are Idleness, Vanity, Shallow-brains and Outside-show. These are all rebellious spirits, and war against work, economy, perseverance, and "godliness with contentment, which is great gain."

Many young men have not a sufficiently high aim in life; they do not propose to themselves to be and do all in their power. They should resolve to make the most of life, by becoming *intelligent, independent* and actively *useful*.

That is the best mode of life which will best enable one to realize such a purpose.

And it is in this sober and sound view that Agriculture is seen to be at least, not second to any calling. It demands *intelligence* and is consistent with a mind stored with knowledge and elegant with liberal culture. Agriculture, to-day, is the favorite occupation of some of the soundest minds of the nation,—men who read, think and study into the principles of things. Not serfs, not dull and narrow-minded men, but the really wise, work in the field, follow the plow, scatter the seed and gather in the bountiful harvests with their own hands, and are not ashamed of it either. In many a farmer's home are found the newspapers, books, and facilities of improving the minds for all practical purposes. The genuine farmer should be a philosopher, and have his thoughts elevated, his plans of vision broad, while he is at work several hours each day, with his home-spun suit, and his stout limbs.

When an individual is called a "farmer," that word does not imply an ignoramus; but often he can converse upon the subjects talked of in the higher circles, with a justness and a degree of intelligence that would be creditable to any position.

No young man need think that he can not become a farmer, because his labors would blunt his intellectual perceptions and consign him to the society of the uneducated. If he would take rank among farmers he should be a person of deep and comprehensive thought. One of the leading attractions to the life of a farmer is the independence usually attached to his profession. While no one can or should live without his fellow men, yet no individual in society is really so independent of the whims and prejudices and patronage of others, as the farmer, who lives on his own soil, raises what he lives on by his own industry, and whose surplus produce others must have. He has a home where he may spend his life if he will, and make it just as beautiful, productive and valuable as he will. He does not ask office; he is better off without office. He does not consult this man, or that one, how he had better vote, for he can take his own course independently of party leaders.

If anything is desirable it is the consciousness that we are independent, if we are not so *rich* or *honorable* as some may be. Nothing tends to keep one's mind open for truth, and his moral sentiments alive and active, like the feeling of independence, which the farmer may enjoy.

Property in a farm is not so available as it is in some other form, but it does not fluctuate like other property. It will not perish in a night. It is permanent, and small gain that is *sure*, is better than the prospect of great gains, which may vanish in an hour. The independent farmer is one of the nobility of nature.

Usefulness is unquestionably the farmer's prerogative. He is a producer of what other men subsist upon. He makes the earth beautiful and productive by his industry and wisdom. He is not the only useful man, but he is one of those eminently useful for all classes of society. He does not occasion "hard times" when he raises his corn, wheat and barley, his horses, cattle and sheep.

It would be much better for the community, and for young men themselves did they think more of usefulness, and less of making a display in the world. The useful man must be the happy man; for such is the law of the maker of all things. Not jewelry and fine broad-cloth, not a vain ambition, not what men call honor, give solid and endearing satisfaction of mind, but a *useful* life does.

Will young men think of Agriculture as a field for an intelligent mind, or the best guaranty of independence, and as highly useful and thus conducive to public good and individual happiness?

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Augusta, Sept. 23, 1856.

For the Maine Farmer.

PROVINCIAL GLEANINGS.—NO. 9.

On leaving the Albion Mines and the "Gulf Shore" region for the Bay Shore, the surface of the country first is undulating and then hilly. The frequent change of scenery from the rugged hill sides to the fertile valleys of the Middle and West Rivers of Pictou, and the winding roads along the outlines of the Cobequid range of mountains, give a diversified and interesting landscape, reminding a New Englander of his own native hills and forests.

This county (Pictou) is destitute of marsh, but is said to contain a larger agricultural population than any other in the Province,—being settled largely with Scotch farmers, who give proof here as elsewhere of persevering and well-directed labor.

While traveling among the hills, my attention was turned to their road system. They seem to have a faculty of avoiding steep ascents among the hills by winding along the sides or following the valleys; and even when hills or ridges of highland have to be passed over, the ascent is so gradual that one is hardly aware of being elevated until he looks down on the surrounding country.

Approaching Salmon River and Truro, vegetation appeared more luxuriant and advanced than on the Gulf Shore; but the compost heaps which almost every farmer was preparing, explained the cause. As soon as they are at liberty after planting, large square heaps are formed by alternate layers of barn-yard manure and muck or mud, which, after remaining a few weeks, is usually forked over, and ferments enough to be in prime order for carting out in fall or next spring. Truro, one of the prettiest inland towns in the Province, is situated in a fine agricultural district The neat but scattered village is near the head of Cobequid Bay, an arm of Fundy. From the adjacent inland country, the town with its splendid farms and dikes, through which the Salmon river meanders, the surrounding swells of well settled land or woody ridges, afford to the lover of Nature and agricultural wealth, an interesting picture.

Grass, grain and potatoes are the staple crops. Large quantities of marsh mud, either raw or composted, are applied to the land. One of the finest crops of wheat which I noticed in this region, was growing on a swell of land which was dressed with about 100 loads of mud to the acre, applied in its crude state. Large quantities are often hauled during the winter. Sometimes it is used as a top dressing for grass lands, and pays well. If applied to tillage land for some years in succession, it is said to injure heavy soils by its compact and adhesive properties.

Following the Bay westward, the Shubenacadie River is the first important feature and obstacle in traveling. This noble river is about one mile wide, and, like other tide waters along the bay, must be crossed at or near high tide. Shad fishing is carried on here to some extent, and the gypsum quarries, a few miles up river, afford considerable trade. The banks up the river are high and bold, composed in some places of red soil or sand stone—in others the white plaster rock gave a striking contrast. The country along this coast and westward abounds in agricultural wealth and interesting scenery, much of which seems to have remained almost in obscurity, while the plaster trade, ship building, fishing and navigation, has engrossed the attention of the people, and left the forest to skirt a lovely shore through which the glimmering waters are now beginning to be seen along the "clearings."

Many small trading vessels sail from the numerous harbors, along which the seamen reside. Some of them are half farmers, and try their luck on land or water, just which holds out the greatest inducements for the present. On returning from a trip, at high water they run their vessels up some little cove, perhaps a few rods from their dwelling, where at low water they will "heel over" high and dry.

The plaster quarries at Petite, Chiveric, and other places, give employment to many people and vessels. The quality varies from hard to soft; the latter is considered best for agricultural purposes, and is largely shipped to the States. Where the quarries are near the shore, the rock is worth about one shilling per ton, and four shillings delivered at the vessels. In some situations it is worth but about half as much.

In connection with the natural wealth along the coast, I was interested with a novel mode of obtaining a supply of fish. One farmer, who has many productive acres, used to obtain a good harvest of cod from the waters which laved his farm. He informed me that, by attaching forty baited hooks to short stakes driven down at the water's edge at low tide, he caught seven barrels last spring. Fish came in with the tide, were *hooked*, and at low tide picked off and the hooks rebaited. S. N. T.

CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC FACTS CONNECTED WITH COLD. The greatest cold that can be produced in the chemical laboratory is about 150 degrees below zero. At this teperature, carbonic gas becomes a solid substance like snow, and, if touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder, blistering the fingers like a burn. Quicksilver, or mercury, freezes at 40 degrees below zero, that is, 75 degrees below the teperature at which water freezes. This solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons, however, would melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would in reality be "as hard as a rock;" pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory.

WHEN WE HUSKED CORN.

October scorching fires the trees,
And naked lies the shivering vine;
While dimly o'er the distant seas
The fading lights of summer shine.
Along the lawn the negro blows
Deep summons on his noonday horn,
And homeward troop the girls and beaus
From husking of the corn.

I mind me well that autumn day,
When five and twenty years ago,
We turned our labor into play,
And husked the corn for neighbor Lowe.
Ah! wife, we were the blithest pair
That e'er to wedded love were born;
For I was gay and you were fair
A husking of the corn.

Oh! how we sung and how we laughed!
Our hearts sat lightly on our lips,
As we the golden cider quaffed,
And passed the bowl with ristic quips.
And when sly hints of love went round,
You glanced at me with pouting scorn,
Yet smiled, tho' you fain would frown,
A husking of the corn.

Then when I found the scarlet ear,
And claimed the old traditioned kiss,
You bade me not approach too near,
And pleaded that, and pleaded this—
Away you fled, and I pursued,
Till all too faint you were to warn,
And—know you not how well I wooed
A husking of the corn?

FALL PLOWING.

The advantages of fall plowing may be enumerated as follows:

1. In autumn, the team having become inured to work through the summer, is more vigorous and better prepared for labor than in the spring, and other farm work is less pressing in its demands upon the time and attention than in that bustling period. Let all the plowing be done which is possible in the fall, and still the spring work would give abundant employment to the farmer and his teams, in drawing manure, cross-plowing, cultivating, harrowing, &c.

2. In the fall, low, moist lands are generally in better condition for plowing than in spring time. We say generally, for this season low, moist lands are decidedly moist, at present.—Still, we cannot hope for any better state very early next year, and if plowed as they should be, wet lands will suffer very little from water through the winter.

3. Stiff, heavy soils, plowed in autumn, undergo, by the action of water and frost, a more thorough disintegration—clays are pulverized and crumbled, and heavy loams and hard pan lands are acted upon in a like manner and with like benefit.

4. Heavy, coarse swards, full of rank weeds and grasses, can be better subdued by plowing in the fall—their roots are more apt to die out, and far less liable to sprout again than when plowed in the spring. The turf is better prepared, by its more advanced state of decay, for the use of the crops which may be sown or planted upon it.

5. Fall plowing disturbs the "winter arrangements" of numerous worms and insects, and must destroy a large number of these pests, and also their egg and larvæ. This is a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with the wire-worm.

The principal objections to fall plowing are these:

1. The loss of that fresh friable condition readily permeable to air and moisture, and the consolidation of the soil by long exposure to changing and stormy weather. This, on soils of a light character, is a very serious objection to plowing in autumn.

2. The loss of vegetable matter and the gases of the same while in a state of decay, is another disadvantage. The latter is but a small loss, if the work is done late in the fall, but often, on hill sides, a large part of the soluble and floating organic matter is washed away by the heavy rains of winter and early spring time. The soil is also consolidated by the same influences. Heavy swards thus situated would sustain less injury than light swards or stubble lands.

The advantages and disadvantages of this practice may be appropriately followed by brief directions for performing the work.

1. Do it in the best manner.

2. Throw up low lands in narrow beds and cut cross furrows and drains sufficient to carry off at once all surface water. This will obviate one great objection to fall plowing.

3. Plow deep and narrow furrows—such will best secure the action of the ameliorating influences of frost upon the soil. A rough broken surface is better than a smooth one for this purpose. [Rural New Yorker.

HORSES.

Those who have the care of horses are frequently very negligent in the manner of discharging their duty. There is no animal in existence so susceptible to the effects of dirt, impure air, bad bedding, &c., as the horse. All excrements in the horse's stable, however small in quantity, should be removed at least once a day and a clean, dry place left for the animal to stand, or lie down on. Many a horse when stabled for an hour's feeding, is placed in a close filthy place, without a breath of pure air—there obliged to make his meal. We would almost as soon think of eating in such a place ourselves, as of compelling a horse to do it. If you have no windows in your stable, by all means make one at once, or knock off a board, to let in light and pure air. When you have removed the droppings from the stable, at night, strew the floor with dry straw or rusk:—the value of the manure will more than repay the expense—besides rendering your horse healthier.

Horses take cold very easily; for this reason they should never be turned from a warm stall, where they have perspired for an hour, directly into a damp pasture. Neither should a horse ever be left to lie down over night in a damp pasture where there is no shelter, but let a shed be built, to which they can retire at night. A horse will never lie down in an open lot when he can find a place of shelter; and if there is nothing better, they will always get near a fence or tree, at night. [Weekly Visitor.

NOTHING is truly ours which belongs not to the spirit; all else we leave behind.

CHEAP ICE HOUSE—SAVING SEED CORN.

We will give you our experience with a cheap ice-house. Four years ago last January we had one dug, of the following dimensions, viz: ten feet every way; this was dug in high ground, into a firm clay; after getting it this depth, we had the bottom made into a bowl shape, and laid down small logs across it; at the surface we had a pen made of logs, around the edge to the height of four feet, and the dirt that came out of the hole was thrown up and rammed around the pen; this pen increased the depth to fourteen feet. The part in the ground has no walling of any description. When filling, we have a small quantity of straw kept between the ice and the earth. Fifteen wagon loads will fill my house, and it has been empty but once in four years, and that was in November, and then it was emptied by taking out cartloads at a time for extraordinary purposes. After the bank was thrown up around the pen, we set in four blocks at the corners, and laid upon them two courses of logs twenty feet long; they were cut this length in order to throw the eaves some six feet from the ice, and thereby secure it from the intrusion of water. There was left sufficient space between the logs to admit a free circulation of air. The walls have crumbled very little—more the first year than ever since, and this was caused by rats. We paid a workman four dollars, for putting on the roof, hanging doors, &c., and this was the whole cost, save the labor of four farm hands, two days digging and putting up the logs, and the cost of materials.

We will give you our plan of saving seed corn; several years' trial proves it to be a good one, and it has been strikingly demonstrated this season. Owing to bad seed, the corn generally this season came up badly this spring; a large number of farmers had to furrow their land out and plant over, others had more or less of replanting to do. We were spared the trouble of replanting a single hill, as we believe every one of them come up, and we attribute it altogether to seed saved as follows:—Directions were given last fall to the hands, when they commenced cutting up corn, to leave such stalks as had two or more good ears on them; these were permitted to stand until the corn was thoroughly ripe; after it was sufficiently cured, the corn was gathered with the shuck on and put into the barn and left until near planting time; it was then shucked and the best ears selected for seed. This plan obviates the danger of cutting too green, of heating in the heap, of freezing, &c., &c. [American Farmer.

PROPER DEPTH TO PLOW.

The *depth of plowing* is another question which must depend on many circumstances. I plow all my own land from eight to twelve inches deep. Much of it is sandy, and I manure heavily. The deeper such land is plowed, the better it will stand the drouth, because the roots will strike deeper, and on light soils, however much the manure may be diffused, the roots of the plants are sure to pursue and find it. On my heavy clay soil, in turning over the sod after haying—say once in half a dozen years—to exterminate the bad grasses and briars, which spring up after a few years, I am suspicious that I have usually plowed deeper than is profitable. In my next experiment, for which I am preparing a large compost heap of night soil and swamp mud, I propose to run the plow to the depth of about eight inches, apply the compost, harrow it well, and sow my seed in August, or early in September. On such land, which has a strong affinity for ammonia, there will be little loss by evaporation, and the young grass roots will find their food at hand for a start. In after life much of their nourishment is derived from the air and water; and the heavier portions of the manure they will have to seize upon, before it washes below their reach. For several years I have used the sod and subsoil plow, and run it a foot deep for my hoed crops; but upon a stiff clay, which has been plowed but five or six inches before, I should deem such an operation dangerous. A deep soil is desirable everywhere, but it must be deepened gradually, unless bountifully manured.—In our rocky soil, it is often impossible to plow more than eight inches, though I believe it is well established that a *granite* subsoil, taken even from the bottom of a well, will become fertile merely by exposure to the air, so that on such soils we have little danger to apprehend from deep cultivation.

[Cor. New England Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL MANURER FOR FRUIT TREES. The best manure for fruit trees, under usual circumstances, are composts made of stable manure, turf, muck, or loam, with a small quantity of ashes, and still less lime. The addition of guano bone manure, &c., increase its value. The proportions may be one-third manure, over one-third turf, loam, or peat, and a tenth ashes, a twentieth guano, or bone manure. The special manure, applied seperately, sometimes produce decided results, but not usually.

[Country Gentleman.

CURIOUS INSTINCT OF PLANTS. Hoare, in his treatise on the vine, gives a striking exemplification of the instinct of plants. A bone was placed in the strong but dry clay of a vine border. The vine sent out a leading or tap-root, directly through the clay to the bone. In its passage through the clay, the main root threw out no fibers; but when it reached the bone, it entirely covered it, by degrees, with the most delicate and minute fibers, like lace, each one sucking a pore in the bone. On this luscious morsel of a marrow bone, would the vine continue to feed as long as any nutriment remained to be extracted.

CARE OF COLTS. 1. Keep colts in good order, not too fat, with a variety or change of food. Oats, cut feed, or roots, and two or three quarts of grain—not more—per day.

2. Wean colts before taking up for winter, if strong and lively, if not, afterwards, but according to the time of being foaled.

3. The colt should be weaned according to the strength of it and its dam, but generally at the age of six months.

4. It is not advisable to let a colt draw on the mare longer than can be helped.

[Valley Farmer.

CIDER.

MR. EDITOR. There are few articles of a domestic character that possess a higher value than good cider. It is necessary for a great variety of uses, and when sufficient care is exercised in its manufacture, constitutes a most pleasant and healthful beverage. But notwithstanding all this, very little good cider is to be found, owing to the carelessness allowed in picking the fruit, and the almost utter neglect of neatness and skill in making and preserving it. Many err in the supposition that all apples are possessed of equal value for cider, and that, whether they are sweet or acid, sound or rotten, they are fit for the mill, and may be worked up to equal good advantage and profit. When, however, cider of good quality is desired, the apples should be harvested when fully ripe, but before they have become in the slightest degree decayed. The fruit should then be carefully sorted, and only the soundest reserved for the best liquer, or that which is designed for use or market, as a beverage; the imperfect fruit, and also that which has become diseased from any cause, set aside for an inferior article. Perfect cleanliness should be observed in perfecting the grinding process, which should, if possible, be performed two or three days before pressing, and the pumice or ground fruit permitted to stand and mellow in the vat till it assumes a deep red color. Clean straw should be used in forming the "cheese," as mouldy straw would deteriorate the quality of the liquor expressed, by imparting to it a musty flavor which will increase with age, and finally render it unfit to drink, or for any other use. Water should never be added, as it is certain to render it hard and unpleasant to the taste, when drank. The casks, also, in which it is put, should be thoroughly cleansed before being used, and if they are mouldy, or possessed of any unpleasant smell, it will be judicious to introduce into them, after thorough ablutions, a few strips of canvass, dipped in melted brimstone, and set on fire before they are introduced. The fumes of this deflagration will permeate every part and pore of the interior surface of the cask, and neutralise those noxious principles and unsavory atoms which are the principal cause of sourness and hardness in the liquor when used, or attempted to be used, as a beverage. After cider has fermented thoroughly, it should be racked off into clean barrels, and suffered to remain for a month or two, when to clarify it, from one to two quarts of clean white beach sand mixed with the whites of half a dozen eggs, and one pint of mustard seed, should be introduced, and the liquor, after a reasonable time, be once more racked, and, if a very nice article is wanted, put in bottles and closely cork. Some prefer to omit the second racking, and allow the liquor to remain in the barrels with the seed, eggs and mustard unremoved. This prevents it from becoming sour, or possessed of that flat and disagreeable flavor which is so disgusting and even nauseating to most palates. Good cider always commands and always will command, a good price in our markets.

[Germantown Telegrph.

CAKED UDDER. A gentleman of this neighborhood gave us a few days since, a statement in regard to the cure of one of his cows which is well worthy of record. He said, the cow came from the pasture with her bag swollen and very hard, in such severe pain that she would not only not allow any one to touch it, but gave every evidence of being in the most excruciating agony. She was held and her udder bathed with cold water for some time without producing any effect, and other usual applications were resorted to; finally, knowing the effect of tincture of *arnica* in allaying pain with the human subject, he brought some and applied a little of it to the bag. The cow ceased struggling and almost immediately gave evident manifestations of pleasuse, allowing the swollen and hard mass to be rubbed and kneeded. After another application of the arnica and again rubbing, a complete cure was effected. In a few days she regained her milk, and is now in as good case as before.

The use of arnica, if its virtues were known, would become much more general; we know of nothing that as soon removes the tenderness of a bruise or other injury. It relieves pain and soreness of the skin and muscles both in man and animals without the disagreeable accompaniments of many other applications. The tincture is the best form for external application. [The Homestead.

WIRE ROPE. Wire rope is coming into extensive use for the standing rigging of vessels. It is asserted to be only one-quarter as bulky as hemp rigging of the same strength, consequently offering much less resistence in sailing by the wind, or in steaming against a gale. It is also but two-thirds as heavy as hemp, and therefore adds materially to the stability of a vessel. It is capable of being set up by turn-buckles, which are far superior to the dead-eyes and lanyards now employed; and if employed; for back-stays, and the chams are extended down to meet the copper, a complete lightning conductor is established on every side of the ship. Hemp is brittle when the tar contained is very old, and extremely juicy in a very hot climate—neither of which evils exist to the same extent in the wire-rope rigging, although paint and sometimes tar is employed on the latter as an additional protection from the weather.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR INVENTORS. The annual productions of Indian corn is 600,000,000 bushels, nearly all which is shelled by machinery; but the husking is done by hand. The expense of husking is estimated at 5 cents a bushel, or $3,000,000 a year! No less than 129 different patents have been granted for Shellers; but for Huskers, only *four* patents have been issued—two of which have since expired. Not one of them is sufficiently practicable, we believe, to meet the wants of the community.

Corn Huskers are very much needed on every farm throughout the land. Here is a splendid opportunity for inventors, and we hope they will improve it. The patent for a first-rate Husking Machine will be worth a large fortune.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1856.

BUILDINGS OF UNBURNT BRICK.

In answer to enquiries of a friend who signs his query with the forlorn signature—"Houseless," and wishes to know how to make unburnt brick, and how to put them up, we must say that we know nothing in regard to it from any practice of our own—but solely from what we have observed and what we have gathered from others. That amount of knowledge, small as it is, we cheerfully impart to him.

He, and almost every one else, knows that clay, when well worked and tempered as it should be for making common brick, will become, when dried by the sun, quite hard, and if protected from the rains, will be solid enough to build into a compact wall.

If such clay be mixed with cut straw before being moulded, it will be still more tenacious. This was the way brick was made in Old Testament times. The clay was mixed with straw and dried, but never burnt; and the Israelites thought they had a particularly hard time of it when Pharaoh required them to make the usual amount of brick per day, but gave them no straw to put into them. This is the way bricks are made now in Egypt, and in many other parts of the world. In South America, we believe they are called "Adobe," and houses built of them are called "Adobe houses."

The mode of making these bricks, as given by those who have described the process, is as follows:

Make a pit or vat, either by digging a cavity in the ground, or by planking up a space. Fill this with pure clay—apply plenty of water, sand, also, if the clay requires it, and cut straw. Then mix the whole together by driving a yoke of oxen back and forth in the pit until the whole is well incorporated by the feet of the oxen.

Moulds are then made 18 inches long in the clear, 6 inches thick, and 12 inches wide. These being placed on the ground near by are filled with the clay, which is rammed in pretty solid. The mould is then drawn and set for the reception of another portion of mortar. A straight edge drawn over the top, as in striking common brick by the hand, will give smooth surface to it. The brick remains upon the ground until dry enough to turn upon its edge. After being dry enough to move without breaking, they may be stacked up and suffered to remain, being protected from rains until thoroughly dry.

The directions given for construction of houses are thus:—First, get a good stone foundation built—not less than two feet above the ground's surface; and second, have the eaves of the roof project thirty inches, at least, over the walls. These precautions prevent water getting in and destroying the tenacity of the bricks.

What are called bond timbers are interspersed in the walls. These are pieces of joist or planks. For fire-places, burnt bricks are used up to the throat of the chimney, when the flues may be made of the unburnt bricks. After being put up, the walls are plastered over with various kinds of plaster. The following is recommended:—

To 5 gallons of water add 5 quarts of good salt, boil and skim; then take 6 quarts of unslacked lime—slack and sift and put into the hot brine; then add to the same 1 pound of alum, 1-2 pound of copperas, 3-4 pound of pearlash or saleratus. To this work in 4 quarts of pure sand. After mixing the whole together, apply two coats to the walls. You may add coloring matter to this plaster if you desire—such as yellow ochre for a yellow, Venetian red for a red, &c., &c. Another kind of plaster is made of equal parts of clay, sand, ashes, and lime, well incorporated together with bullock's blood.

GLYCERINE.

There is a substance contained in fats and oils, called Glycerine. It is, when pure, a clear liquor with a sweetish taste. Although this substance is comparatively but little known, small quantities only finding their way into the druggist shops and sold at high price, (we have paid a quarter of a dollar an ounce!) yet it is abundant, and large quantities are thrown away. It may be made directly by separation, but is formed largely in making soap when it is separated from the tallow and thrown away as useless and worthless.

It is, however, slowly finding its way into use for chemical and medical purposes, and as a matter of course will become an essential article of use in many of the kindred arts.

It readily dissolves phosphorus and by this means this substance can be more easily mingled with oils, &c. The substance known as tannin dissolves in it readily, and hence, an elegant astringent preparation is formed for internal or external use. It is said, however, that gallic acid (which is really allied to tannin) will not dissolve in it. We have used it with very good results, in some cases of coughs instead of cod liver oil.

The Memphis Medical Recorder has the following remarks on this substance:—

"This article is likely to take its place among the most highly valued, both in medicine and the arts, and the sooner, since a process has been discovered by which it can be rendered pure by distillation. Its remarkable power as a solvent, united to its entire blandness, and freedom from all irritating and fermenting properties, recommend it for a vast variety of uses. It dissolves the vegetable acids, the deliquescent salts, the sulphates of potassa, soda, and copper, the nitrates of potassa and silver, the alkaline chlorides, potassa, soda baryta, strontia, bromine, iodine, oxide of lead, the salts of morphine, strychnine, brucine, veratrine, the sulphurets of potassium, lime, and iodine, the iodides of sulphur, potassium, and mercury, the salts of quinia, &c. Besides its extensive usefulness in diseases of the skin and ear, it is used internally as a substitute for cod-liver oil; and also, in its purity, for dissolving calculi, by being injected into the bladder. It is a substitute for syrups in preserving fruits and vegetables, and for certain medicinal preparations. Fresh meats are kept in it for any length of time; and both animals and vegetables are preserved in it without changing their color, however brilliant. Vast quantities can be manufactured from every variety of oils, and at very low prices, compared to what it is sold at now; and it seems to promise well for combustion, both for heat and light, in certain combinations."

TIME CHANGED. The Fair and Agricultural Show for Sagadahock county will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October, instead of on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, in order that the Fairs in Androscoggin and South Kennebec may not conflict with that for this county. More time will be given for preparation, and the Fair will be better for the postponement.

NOT JOSEPH. In our report of doings in the Police Court, last week, a mistake was made by inserting the name of Joseph instead of Currier Boynton.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Those who have read the two first volumes of Irving's life of Washington need no urging to procure and read the third volume, which is now just out and for sale at Stanwood & Sturgis', in this city. It was supposed that this third volume would close the work but we were agreeably surprised to learn by a "note" from the author to the reader, "that the theme unexpectedly expanded under his pen, and he now lays his third volume before the public, with his task yet unaccomplished." So we are to have more volumes of this instructive and interesting work.

PILGRIMAGE TO MEDINAH AND MECCAH. Medinah and Meccah, our readers well know, are considered in the eyes of Mahometans the two most holy places on earth, and the musulman who does not, at least once in his life, perform a pilgrimage to one or the other will find difficulty in passing the celestial gate of the Mahometan Paradise in the next life. Outside Barbarians have never been allowed to enter the *Sanctum* of the Prophet's followers, and but two European Travellers have ever been able to penetrate into it. One of these was Burckhardt in 1811, and the other was Burton, whose narrative is the one before us. It is a handsome volume of 500 pages, just published by Putnam & Co., New York, and for sale in this city by Stanwood & Sturgis. It has an introduction by Bayard Taylor, which adds to its value.

CIRCULAR

To the Secretaries of the several Agricultural Societies in Maine:

As you are doubtless aware, the new law relative to Agricultural Societies, passed at the last session of the Legislature, makes it the duty of competitors for premiums to fill the blanks furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. These blanks were prepared and distributed last spring. If in any instance they were not received, or if not in sufficient quantity, you are requested to inform me of the fact by mail, at Saco, and they will be forwarded by express, immediately.

Unless the blanks are filled and returned, as prescribed by law, the Societies will not be entitled to the annual State bounty.

S. L. GOODALE, *Sec'y Board Ag.*
Saco, Sept. 23, 1858.

BRING ON YOUR BEST OXEN.

FARMERS OF MAINE—Gentlemen:—The Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society take the liberty to call on all the County Agricultural Societies in the State to forward to the State Fair, to be held at Portland on the 21st of Oct., the yoke of oxen that takes the first premium in drawing on cart or drag, at their respective Fairs.

They believe the exhibition of this premium stock, and their contesting for the prizes of the State Fair, will be very interesting, and create a zeal for promoting the growth and discipline of oxen generally. E. HOLMES, Sec'y.
Portland, Sept. 27, 1856.

CATTLE SHOWS NEXT WEEK. The following Societies hold their Shows next week:—

Kennebec Co., at Readfield, 8th, 9th and 10th.
North Kennebec, at Waterville, 7th, 8th, and 9th.
South Kennebec, at Gardiner, 7th, 8th, and 9th.
Franklin, at Farmington Falls, 7th and 8th.
North Franklin, at Phillips, 9th and 10th.
West Somerset, at Madison Bridge, 8th and 9th.

WINTHROP TOWN CATTLE FAIR. The Winthrop Farmers' Club would give notice to the citizens of Winthrop and the neighboring towns, that a Cattle Fair will be held on the Pitt's lot, near J. Hazeltine's, in Winthrop village, on Saturday next, (Oct. 4th) for the exhibition, sale, or exchange, of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, poultry, &c., &c., &c.

All are invited to attend. The Fair will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continue through the day.

CATTLE SHOW IN WAYNE. We would call attention to the notice and call to farmers in regard to the Cattle Show and Fair in Wayne. There will be good cattle to be seen there, and we have no doubt they will have a pleasant time of it.

DEATH OF HON. EDWARD FULLER. Hon. Edward Fuller, of Readfield, died on the 26th ult. at the age of 74 years. For more than half a century he had been actively engaged in the pursuit of public and private life, he had shared largely in the confidence of his fellow citizens, having been a member of the Legislature both before and after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and also of the Executive Council of Maine. For many years he had been an extensive and successful practitioner of law, and was noted for a vigilant and honest attachment to the interests of his clients.

LAST YEAR'S APPLES. Friend Snow, of Winthrop, acknowledges beat in the bean leaf—but brings forward a lot of last year Roxbury Russets, plump and ruddy, and of good flavor.—They make a good dessert to our "saw dust" on the last day of September.

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC. A specimen number of the "Family Christain Almanac, for 1857," has been received from C. A. Pierce, of this city, who has them for sale. It is neatly printed and full of interesting cuts and useful matter.

TALL GRASS. We have received some very tall grass by stage driver from Palermo, but what friend sent it, or where it grew we have not been informed.

RIPE GRAPES. Our neighbor, F. Wingate, Esq., of this city, will receive our thanks for samples of ripe grapes from his garden. They are a different variety from any we have before seen.

STRONG MEMORY. A correspondent says that Miss Persia L. Dyer, of Freeman, Franklin Co., aged eleven years, committed and recited in Sabbath School, the present season, in nine weeks, 1056 verses of Scripture—being the entire book of St. Mark, and a part of St. John.

SALE POSTPONED. The Farm &c., advertised for sale at auction in China, on the 6th day of the present month, by Mr. Elijah Estes, has been postponed for the present.

ILLNESS OF J. G. SAXE. We regret to learn from the New York Mirror, of the continued and increasing illness of John Saxe. The stroke of paralysis which afflicted him during the last winter, seems to have terminated in a complete prostration.

OLDER THAN FATHER SAWYER. Rev. Laban Ainsworth, senior pastor of the Congregational Church, Jaffrey, New Hampshire, is now in his *one hundred and third year* having been born July 16, 1754. He is the oldest graduate of Dartmouth College, and probably the oldest clergyman in the country.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Odd Fellow's National Convention. The national grand lodge of Odd Fellows closed its annual session at Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, the 20 inst. Amendments in the constitution of the grand lodge of Massachusetts were approved. The receipts of the grand lodge for the year were $15,246, payments, $17,921; and there is in the treasury $30,448.

More School Marms for the West. Ex-Gov. Slade of Vermont went through Springfield on Saturday, dining at the Massasoit, with another detachment of his army of female school teachers to invade the ignorance of the West. There were twenty-five in this company, going to Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, and they swell the total who have thus gone out under Gov. Slade's auspices to 450.

Arrest for Embezzlment. George Evans, employed as temporary ticket master at the Fitchburg depot, during the Cattle Show in that town, last week, was arrested on Friday night, on a charge of embezzling some eighty dollars from the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Company,

Skeleton. As some workmen were making an excavation on the farm of Mr. John Davenport near the Cambridge Track, they discovered a human skeleton in an upright position. It proved to be the remains of the mortal part of a native American Indian, who departed this life many years ago. The skeleton is in the possession of Dr. J. D. Mason, who will exhibit it to the curious at his office in Court street Boston.

A good Shot. A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror writes that Noah Pease, Esq., of Meredith, killed at one shot *forty-one* pigeons from a flock that alighted on a stand prepared for the purpose on a wheat field.

The Old Connecticut Charter. The old original charter, which was deposited in the trunk of the Charter Oak, has been inclosed in a frame of wood of the tree which preserved it one hundred and sixty-nine years ago.

A waterspout, says the *Presse Belge*, passed near Bedbourg (Bavaria,) on the 24th August, and, encircling a child eight years of age, swept it into the air to a height of 40 feet; fortunately the child fell on a haystack, and was unhurt. A goat was likewise transported to a distance of 300 paces and was deposited safely in the highest branch of a tree.

Bodies Recovered. The bodies of Lieut. Gardner and Quartermaster Quinn, of the revenue cutter Taney, who were drowned in Srvannah river on the 5th inst., have been recovered and taken to Savannah for interment. Lieut. Gardner was a native of Virginia, and leaves a wife and child in Portland to mourn his untimely end.

Gas Coal. It is stated that the bituminous coal found in Chatham county, N. C., yields more gas of superior quality than the English coals, with gas from which our cities are generally lighted. English coal costs $9 50 to import, while the North Carolina coal can be delivered at about $4 or less than one half that sum. If these statements are correct, the cost of gas must eventually be greatly cheapened.

Not a Consul. M. Francis Aranda, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, contradicts the report that Vincente Hernandez de Azala, arrested at Mobile for forgeries, is envoy of Venezuela and New Granada. Azala was banished from Venezuela, where he is well known for his rogueries.

Tehuantepec Road. Walter Nicol of New Orleans, President of the Tehuantepec Company, has published a card in reply to P. A. Hargous, in which he states that the Sloo grant will not be forfeited, but that the work is going forward rapidly, and a carriage road across the Isthmus will be completed before the 5th of February—the limit of the grant. He asserts that the Mexican government favors the prosecution of the work.

From Lake Superior. The Ontonagon Miner of the 6th ult. says: "There has been serious trouble at several of the mines during the past week on account of dissatisfaction and disorderly conduct of the men. At one time affairs seemed quite threatening, but all is quiet now, we believe, and the men have gone to work."

Slave Case. Brazilio de Concha Reis, a member of the firm of Figuaniere, Reis & Co., of which the Portuguese Consul is senior partner, is on trial in New York on the charge of having fitted out the schooner Activia, alias Onward, in 1855, for a slaver. The Consul was examined. He denied all participation in the slave trade, and said he took great care, by ordering of his government, to refuse to act as Consul for all Portuguese vessels sailing hence with that design.

New Bridge at Goat Island. The proprietors of Goat Island have an iron bridge nearly completed on the foundation of the old wooden structure, connecting Goat Island with the main land at Niagara Falls. There are five spans or arches, supported by stone piers. The Bridge will cost some twenty thousand dollars.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money. A man named Thomas Richardson, arrested in New York, had counterfeited bills on the Hamilton (R. I.) Bank, the Kennebec Bank, and the Bank of North America, in his possession.

Servile insurrection in Texas. A servile insurrection, it is stated, was lately fortunately discovered in time, at Columbus, Texas, among some four hundred slaves, to rise against the white population, and murder and rob them. They would probably have completed their designs had not a slave informed his master of the fact. A number of the negroes were in custody and some two or three were to be hung.

Quarantine at Philadelphia. In consequence of the existence of yellow fever at Charleston and other Southern ports, quarantine has been established at Philadelphia.

Unitarian Convention. The Unitarians will hold their annual autumnal Convention at Bangor, this year, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 14, and continuing three days. Arrangements are being made by which the railroad tickets from Boston and Portland will be put at a reduced price to those attending the Convention. The Committee of the Unitarian Church in Bangor extend a cordial and earnest invitation to their friends, far and near, to share in the hospitalities of the occasion.

Frightened to Death. In New York on Wednesday morning, an apple-woman who was crossing the Harlem Railroad track, while a train of cars was backing into the depot, by some means became frightened and fell across the track. The cars were stopped just as the first one touched her, but the woman was taken up and found to be dead. It is supposed that the sudden fright caused a rupture of a blood vessel.

Frost at the South. New Orleans, Sept. 25. Frost occured at Vicksburg on Tuesday night. Settlers from Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee state that Cotton will not yield more than half a crop in some sections of those States.

Hurricane at Nassau. Charleston, Sept. 25. Dates from Nassau are of 13th. A hurricane had done great damage at Inagua. Thirty houses were blown down, five vessels stranded, and four lives lost.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. (Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.) No treaty has been signed with England, but certain points have been aggreed to, which render certain the conclusion of a treaty, after the Earl of Clarendon returns from the Highlands.

Senor Figaniere, the Portuguese Minister, arrived from New York to-day. He assures our government that Portugal will severely punish any infraction of our laws by her agents. He has suspended the Consul at Baltimore, who has been indicted for complicity in the slave trade. The partner in business of the Portuguese Consul in New York has also been indicted. This Consul is the Minister's son.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. Com. Armstrong, commanding the U. S. forces in the East Indies, has transmitted to our government the correspondence between himself and the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Bowring, touching the seizure of John A. Phipps on board the American barque Annie Buckman, of which vessel he was an officer, by a British police force, and about which statements have recently appeared in the newspapers.

Com. Armstrong states that as soon as he became aware of the proceedings above referred to he earnestly protested against them, asserting the doctrine that the United States Consul had authority in that and all similar cases, and likewise complaining of the discourteous treatment to which Consul Keenan was subjected, owing to his intervention in behalf of Phipps. To this communication the Governor replied claiming that Hong Kong, being a British possession, the authorities thereof were fully warranted in their acts, and entering into a recapitulation of certain points of international law in justification. The Consul had previously been permitted to sit with the judge to hear cases affecting American seamen, but on this occasion the privilege was denied. Having failed to settle the points involved, the Commodore and the Governor have referred the matter to their respective government for a solution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. There is no truth in the statement of letters from Kansas, made on the reported authority of Gen. Smith, that the President has ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the cases of the Free State prisoners.

The Panama question is still pending before the Cabinet, and definite action is expected next week.

Recent official advices from Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith have inspired the belief that order will soon be restored in Kansas, while their action thus far meets with the cordial approval of the administration.

The President will leave on Tuesday or Wednesday, going directly through to New Hampshire by railroad, his object being to attend to his long-neglected private affairs. Last night he had a return of the chills.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. On Thursday morning next, the President's mounted guard will escort General Pierce from the White House to the Railroad depot, where he will be received by the Staff and company officers of the District Volunteer Regiment, who will accompany him as far as Baltimore. At that place he will be received by the entire Brigade of the Maryland Militia.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. *New York, Sept.* 25. The Herald has advices from British Honduras to the 28th August. The British colony of the Bay Islands had virtually ceased to exist, and the Mosquito King had been informed by the officers of Her Britannic Majesty a ship Cossack of the termination of the English protectorate, and, consequently, the end of his rule.—The Islands would be transferred to the Republic of Honduras.

The announcement of the Walker blockade decree had caused much sensation.

Owing to the non-arrest of the incendiaries who fired the town of Belize, the inhabitants were in great terror, and a sort of general panic prevailed. A severe earthquake shock was experienced there on the 5th of August. It was also violent and long continued at Omoa.

The weather was very warm at Belize. Trade was exceedingly dull. The people were much in favor of American colonization.

From Truxillo we hear the American miners were determined to continue their explorations, notwithstanding the opposition of a prejudiced population.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND MEXICO. *New York, Sept.* 23. The Herald's Havana correspondent furnishes some additional particulars respecting the difficulty between England and Mexico. The British steamer Tartar has sailed from Havana, on a cruise to the West India ports, in order to collect a large number of other war vessels, when all will proceed to the Mexican coast to enforce the payment of certain claims, said to be due by the Republic to the subjects of the British crown. It was reported that if the demands were not quickly satisfied, a strict blockade of the chief ports of Mexico would be commenced at once, and that Mr. Doyle, English minister at Mexico, had already demanded his passports.

Nothing had leaked out respecting the executive deliberations relative to San Domingo affairs.

The health of Havana had improved.

FROM HONDURAS. The N. Y., Herald has advices from British Honduras to the 27th August. The British Colony of the Bay Islands had virtually ceased to exist, and the Mosquito King had been informed by the officers of Her Britanic Majesty's ship Cossack of the termination of the English Protectorate, and consequently the end of his rule. The Islands would be transferred to the Republic of Honduras.

The announcement of the Walker blockade decree has caused much sensation.

Owing to the non-arrest of the incendiaries who fired the town of Belize, the inhabitants were in great terror, and a sort of general panic prevailed.

A severe earthquake shock was experienced there on the 15th of August. It was also violent and long continued at Omoa.

The weather was very warm at Belize. Trade was exceedingly dull. The people were much in favor of American colonization.

From Truxillo we hear the American miners were determined to continue their explorations notwithstanding the opposition of a prejudiced population.

YORK AND CUMBERLAND R. R. We learn that an arrangement for the adjustment and settlement of all matters in controversy in regard to the Y. & C. R. R. Co., has been consummated, and already signed by the leading parties in interest.

The plan agreed to is in brief terms this: All claims against the Company, including stock, bonds, and floating debt, to be cancelled. A new issue of bonds is made and taken by the parties at an agreed rate therefor. The road is to be contracted for to John M. Wood and John M. Wood and John G. Myers, who are to build it through in three years for $30,000 per mile, payable one-half in new stock and one-half in bonds.

The arrangement is so far perfected that it only awaits the necessary signatures to complete it. [State of Maine.

MAN DROWNED. On Monday night, the mate of the brig Margaret Elizabeth, from Joggins, N. S., with coal, while going down Atlantic Wharf, for the purpose of getting on board his vessel, stepped into an open space and fell overboard. Two companions with him made every effort to save him, but, when reached, life was extinct, though the body was warm. The night was very dark, so that it was impossible to see the opening. The mate was returning from an auction sale, where he had purchased a gold watch.

The same night, a man connected with the Khersonese Steamer, fell over-board but was fortunately rescued, without experiencing any injury. [State of Maine.

FUNERAL OF MR HYDE. The funeral of Zina Hyde, Esq., was held at the New Jerusalem Church in this city on Saturday Sept. 20th.—Rev. Mr. Dyke, the pastor of the society officiated, who paid a feeling tribute of respect to the religious and social character of the deceased. The church was crowded by a large circle of friends of Mr. Hyde, numbering among them many who had been long associated with the deceased in promoting the welfare of the city during a long succession of years. [Bath Tribune.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

We have received by telegraph from Milwaukee, under date of Sept. 25th, the following particulars of the sad disaster on Lake Michigan, which was briefly alluded to in our paper of yesterday: [Boston Traveller.

"The steamer Niagara took fire four miles from Port Washington, Lake Michigan, and was burnt to the water's edge and sunk. The steamer Traveller went to her assistance, and the following passengers were saved by her: Harvey Ainsworth, Royalton, Vt.; J. B. Curtis, Steuben, New York; Henry Luce, Washington, Vermont; Hill J. Locke, Waterbury, Vt.; Henry Locke, do; Dr. S. H. Allen, Concord, N. H. Mr. Hugh Kennedy lost his wife and daughter. Three dead bodies are at Port Washington—all women. One has a ring marked "Z. D. G." The Niagara had a very heavy freight, which was all lost. The captain and crew were all saved by the propeller Illinois. Several sailing vessels picked up many passengers. Hon. John B. Marcy is supposed to be among the lost. Capt. Miller was saved."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—*Chicago, Sept.* 26 The Niagara left Collinswood at 2, P. M., on Monday, with between 150 and 175 passengers. Twent-five left the boat at Sheboygan, where she arrived at 2 P. M., yesterday. When two hours out from Sheboygan, the passengers discovered fire issuing from the engine room, and in a few minutes the whole cabin was in flames. The wildest consternation followed, the boats were lowered, and all filled, but capsized, except one containing 20 passengers. Numbers jumped overboard and were instantly drowned. The steamer Traveller was ten miles distant when the fire was discovered, but saved 30 passengers. The propeller Illinois, bound down, also picked up 30, and landed them at Sheboygan. A life boat at Port Washington rescued 20 persons, whose names have not been received. Geo. Haley, clerk of the Niagara is supposed to be lost.

Probably 50 or 60 lives are lost in all.

There is a rumor in this city this forenoon, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It is stated that immediately after the fire was discovered, a keg of powder exploded, blowing the flames in every direction. The first engineer was not abbard.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27. It is now estimated that the number of lives lost by the burning of the Niagara, was 66. The schooner Dan Marble saved 30, and the schooner Mary Grover 11, but they have not yet arrived here. The hull of the Niagara sunk a mile and a half from the shore, in 7 fathoms of water. She was valued at $70,000.

PATENTS. The following patents were issued for the week ending Sept. 23:—

S. B. Fuller, of Worthington, Mass.—For machine for painting carriage wheels. A. M. George of Nashua.—For improved explosive shell. Daniel Lamson, of East Weymouth, Mass.—For improved machines in notching hoops. Thomas McDonough, of Middletown, Conn.—For improvements in air engine. O. W. Minard, of Waterbury, Conn.—For improvement in making brass kettles. Norman W. Pomeroy, of Meriden, Conn.—For improved lubricator. Josiah A. Royce, of Lee, Mass.—For self-regulating drught for chimney tops. Joseph Sawyer and Sylvester Sawyer, of Fitchburg, Mass.—For improved hoop machine. A. D. Shuttuck, of Grafton, Mass.—For improvement in carding engines. Isaac S. Spencer, of Guilford.—For improved grain threshing machine. Alonzo Webster and D. K. Bennett, of Montpelier—For improvement in machines for sawing marble. Augustus Simpson, of Worcester, assignor to Samuel H. F. Bingham, of Weston, Mass.—For improved belt punch.

FRENCH SWINDLERS ARRESTED. *New York, Sept.* 28. Three of the parties connected with the great swindle of the Northern Railway of France were arrested in this city yesterday Their names are Louis Grelet, one of the Cashiers, and a younger brother, and August Parot, a stock speculator. They arrived in the Atlantic. Carpenter, the other cashier, came in the Fulton, from Havre, but has not yet been arrested. Seventy thousand francs only were found on the parties. The whole amount of the swindle is known to be nearly 3,000,000f. The parties were followed to this country by a member of the London Detective Police, and one of them was arrested in the office of Mr. Belmont, where he had gone to exchange some notes for gold.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. On Friday the 19 inst. two ladies, one named Barton, the other her sister, were attempting to cross to Goat Island, Niagara Falls, by means of some planks temporarily placed upon the new bridge, the supports gave way, and they were both precipitated from the bridge. Mrs. B. fortunately seized an iron rod connected with the bridge, while her sister, after vain attempts to sustain herself by grasping Mrs. B.'s dress, was thrown into the raging waters beneath. The plank fell with her and after several attempts she grasped it. By the mercy of Providence the plank was thrown into the water diagonally with the shore, and the current, which was bearing her so furiously to destruction, drew the lower end of the plank against the bank, when several persons seized it and after great exertions, finally drew her ashore in a fainting condition. It was a miraculous escape. Mrs. Barton, after clinging to the rod for some time, was lifted from her dangerous situation by some persons who had rushed to the spot.

SEVERE VOYAGE OF A WHALER. The brig Georgiana, Capt. Baddington, of New London, arrived at that port on Thursday, from Frobisher's Straights, Aug. 21. The brig had been in pursuit of whales, but captured none. The Captain makes the following report:

Wintered in Forbisher's Straits, in lat. 63 north. Was unable to winter in Cumberland Inlet from the quantity of ice, and has suffered severely from the scurvy. Lost fourteen men during the winter and spring from that disease. Among them were Charles M. Kelley, Mass.; Henry Morgan, Portland, Me.; Charles A. Humes, Norwich, Conn.; Charles Metcalf, Vermont; Henry Slater, New York.

The winter was extremely cold. The natives had never known cold so severe or such quantities of ice in the Inlet. The brig was in the ice four months before getting to a place where they could winter. In the spring they were threatened with an attack from the natives; and from this cause and a reduction of his crew from disease, Capt. Buddington put away.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK BY A MOOSE. We learn that the train of cars for Clark & Mc Crillis Lumber Mills, were thrown from the track on Thursday evening, a short distance above Island Pond. On examination to ascertain the cause, it was found that they had ran down and run over a noble great Moose, which weighed about 1000 lbs. It was of the male specie, and from the track it was evident he had a companion with him who turned off the track a few rods ahead of the point where this one was ran down. No damage was sustained by any one, and the engine and train were but slightly injured. [Portland Advertiser.

BODY RECOVERED. The body of Mr. Allen Frazer, of Orland, Me., who it will be recollected walked overboard from steamer M. Sanford, and was drowned, on Friday night, the 19th was found at South Boston, on Saturday afternoon, by some boys who were in a boat picking up drift wood. Coroner Stedman took charge of the body.

LAUNCHED. Launched at Thomaston, on the 13th inst., from the yard of R. & J. W. Jacobs ship "William Singer," of about 1070 tons burthen, owned by the builders, R. Robbinson, W. Singer and others. To be commanded by Capt. Charles Farley.

Launched at Damariscotta, on Monday, the 15th inst., a barque of about 550 tons, owned by Lane, Farrar and others. [Rockland Gazette.

LAUNCHED. At Freeport, 17th inst., by Rufus Soule & Sons a superior ship of 900 tons, not yet named. She is built of the best materials, and in the most thorough manner, and is owned by the builders, C. & H. C. Martin, and Capt. Robert Given of Brunswick, who will command her.

LAUNCHED. The ship "John Patten," of about 1000 tons burthen, and a first class vessel, was launched on Saturday from the yard of G. F. & J. Patten. She went off in splendid style, and a large number of people was attracted to witness the launch. [Tribune.

KANSAS NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. The Times Kansas correspondent gives the following particulars of the movements of the troops previous to the recent attack on Lawrence, an account of which was received by telegraph. Col. Harvey attacked the town of Easton on the 9th, and about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 10th his scouts discovered a small encampment of Carolinians.—They were only about 30 in number, but were well supplied with horses, arms and provisions. Col. Harvey placed his men upon three sides of the encampment and then marched in upon them within a few rods of their picket guard before they were observed. As it was before sunrise, they were all asleep, including the guard.—When the first guard awoke, he gave the alarm, and the firing soon commenced from the camp upon our men; but as soon as Col. Harvey returned one fire the Carolinians surrrendered. They have three seriously wounded; we have none wounded. This company had in their possession the red flag used at Lawrence by the Carolinians on the 21st of May with a lone star in the centre and "Southern rights" written over it.

The 13th of September, the time the Missourians have intended to rally again, is to-morrow and we have evidences that they are doing their utmost to overwhelm us.

The stage driver brings intelligence to-night that there were 700 in Westport this morning, ready to march.

By request of Gov. Ceary, Gov. Price of Missouri has issued a proclamation, forbidding the citizens of that State from interfering illegally in our affairs; but its effect will be as tinkling brass to them. They will come, if they dare to—that is all. Our scouts to-day reported about 80 Missourians southeast from Lawrence, about 10 miles on the Westport road. Our scouts have been increased to-night, and a messenger, just in, says a detachment is within half a mile of Franklin, and that the main force is near; also, that several hundred are expected to-morrow or to-night. We are now detailing men to assist the Franklin company, should an attack be made.

The fort on Mount Oread is nearly completed and we have placed two companies and two pieces of artillery there to-night.

Gov. Geary is in Lecompton, and we expect a visit from him soon. His clerk, Mr. Adams, has just arrived in town, and says the Governor will do his utmost to restore peace. Mr. Adams was present when the news came that a party was approaching near Franklin, and he at once dispatched a messenger to the Governor, and says 300 U. S. troops will be here before morning, as this town is threatened by the invaders.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25. A letter to the Republican, dated Westport, 18th, says Gov. Geary, at the head of several companies of dragoons, had gone in search of Gen. Lane, with the determination to arrest him if he is in the Territory. He was *en route* for Nebraska. The Pro-Slavery party were taking measures to thoroughly organize for the election on the first Monday in October.

ARREST OF DISHONEST RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Messrs. George W. Bond & Co., wool brokers, No. 127 Milk street, have in the way of their business forwarded large quantities of loose wool over the Worcester Railroad, consigned to the Hartford Carpet Company. For the past four or five months it has been noticed that each invoice of wool was considerably diminished in quantity on the way from this city to Hartford, one lot in July last having decreased in weight to the extent of 2000 pounds. This state of affairs could be accounted for in no other way than by supposing that peculations in the article were going on among those who had the handling of it in the freight house. A sharp watch was kept over suspected parties, and inquiries made, but it was not until Saturday last—after the police had been on the scent some months—that their labors were rewarded by detection of the guilty parties. It happened in this wise:—James Armitage a junk dealer in Broad street, it was ascertained, had purchased large quantities of wool of late. An inspection of his shop on Saturday discovered the article, which was immediately recognised as part of that missing. Armitage at once revealed the names of the parties from whom he purchased, and their arrest was made about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the freight-house. Their plan of operation was to take large pickings from the loose mass after its delivery at the freight-house, and throw it on one side, from whence it would subsequently be removed to a convenient spot and concealed until a fitting opportunity offered to take it off to the place of sale. Seven hundred and six pounds were recovered at the junk-shop, and it is expected that more will be found. The wool is valued at 17 cents per pound, and the total value of that recovered is $119,02. The parties arrested have been in the employ of the corporation for six years or more, and it is thought they have been engaged in this nefarious work for some time. They may have had accomplices. Their arrest is most fortunate. An examination of the accused will take place on Wednesday next before Judge Russell of the Police Court. In the mean time they remain in jail in default of bail in $1000 each.
[Traveller.

TERRIBLE FIRES IN ALLEGHANY AND STEUBEN COUNTIES. We learn by a gentleman from Dansville, that extensive and destructive fires have been for some days raging in the towns of Hume, Angelica and Almond, Alleghany county, and in Wayland, Addison, Bath and other towns in Steuben. Forests, fences, barns and dwellings have been destroyed, and in some instances the inhabitants have escaped with difficulty. Our informant thinks that at least forty or fifty houses and barns have been destroyed. The immense swamp near Wayland was all on fire, and the greatest exertions were necessary to save dwellings between Liberty and Blood's. It was reported that a child was burnt to death in a house near Addison.
[Rochester Democrat.

DEATH OF A TALENTED LADY. Mrs. Ellen K., wife of W. E. Channing, Esq., died in this city on Monday, at the age of 36 years. The deceased was a daughter of the late Hon. Timothy Fuller, and a sister of Margaret Fuller, the novel writer. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, and was very highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. [Boston Times.

ELOPEMENTS. The wife of Mr. Albert Ricker of this city eloped with a man named Henry Chaffin on Monday last, taking with her some four hundred dollars of her husband's money. The guilty pair were stopped at Albany, N. Y., through means of the telegraph. Officer Brady has proceeded thither for which purpose a requisition has been obtained from the Governor.

Another case occurred on Wednesday; the wife of one of our citizens started off with a married man belonging also to this city. We forbear giving the names, as we know not what measures the injured parties, in this case, may adopt. [Argus, Sept. 26.

THE PASSMORE WILLIAMSON CASE. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 25. The suit of Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane, came up for argument yesterday at Media, before Judge Haines. Mr. Shepord, the defendant's counsel, discussed the question of protection given by the judicial character of jurisdiction of the Court in allowing *habeas corpus* and commitment for contempt. The counsel on the other side asked time to prepare their reply. Mr. G. M. Wharton, the defendant's senior counsel, contended that the time for argument had been fixed by plaintiff's counsel, and that nothing had been advanced but what should have been anticipated. The case, however, was finally postponed until the 25th of December.

ACCIDENT. Mr. John Barnes of Bloomfield, at work on the Railroad, had his leg broken last week, by having an embankment of clay and stones fall upon him. [Skowegon Clarion.

LAUNCHED at Brunswick on the 25th inst. from the yard of Gen. J. C. Humphreys, the bark "Annie Kimball," of about 590 tons,—she was at Matazalpa in the interior. In a decree dated Aug. 26, Walker in consideration of $400,000 transferred all the property and rights of the Accessory Transit Co. to Charles Morgan and Cornelius Garrison.

SOUTH AMERICA. Dates from Valparaiso are to August 16th, and Callao to 27th. A revolution had been headed by Gen. Castillo, and some fighting took place in the Plaza with the government troops, under the Priest. The engagement lasted several hours, but the revolutionists were finally subdued. The South America's news says a revolution took place in Lima, August 14th.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT. The United States Circuit Court commenced its Fall Session in this city yesterday. Associate Justice Curtis and District Justice Ware on the Bench. Rev. Mr. Bosworth, of the Free Street Baptist Church, performed the devotional services, after which the juries were empaneled as follows:—

1st Jury.—Charles A. Robbins, of Gardiner, *Foreman;* Josia Black, Portland; Luther D. Livingston, David Libby, Saco; Daniel Thompson, David Chick 2d, Wells; Jesse Tebbitts, S. Smallen, Lisbon; William W. Bradstreet, G

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

The propeller Indian arrived at Quebec on Tuesday of last week, bringing four days later news from Europe. The following is the telegraphic summary of news by this arrival :—

It is reported that France will permit its Minister at Naples to withdraw for a time, and that England will not appoint a successor to the late Sir William Temple.

The news of the suppression of the insurrection in Naples is confirmed.

The Greek government recently appointed a Governor of the Porous, but the French Admiral refused to recognize him. The Prussian and Bavarian Ministers protested against it, but the British Minister supported the French.

The English fleet had returned from the Black Sea to the Bosphorous.

Correspondence from Russia describes the gorgeous ceremonies attending the coronation at Moscow.

Le Nord publishes the Russian reply respecting the Isle of Serpents, from which it appears that Russia declares it cannot concede, except to the joint Powers.

[By the arrival of the steamship Kangaroo, at Philadelphia, we have the following items additional to the above :—]

The London Times has a severe leader on the suspension of the Royal British Bank, which it pronounces a disgraceful affair.

FRANCE. The Emperor's sojourn at Biaritz will be extended to the 1st of October.

Commercial letters from Paris state that business for the past week has been very quiet, without change. In the provincial manufacturing cities, trade was also dull. The late enormous arrivals of grain at Marseilles had caused holders to abate their pretentions, and prices were declining.

SPAIN. The latest telegraphic intelligence contains nothing of peculiar interest.

The Cabinet is said to be unanimous, and to possess the entire confidence of the queen.

The Madrid journals contain the official justification of the decree dissolving the Cortez. The ministers declare that this assembly had overstepped the limits of its power, and that it has acted regardless of the restrictions which were originally put upon its mandates by the decree of convocation.

Corn is falling in Madrid.

AUSTRIA. The intervention of Austria in the contest between the Montenegrins and Turkey is more talked of as impending. In addition to the threatned dispatch of an Austrian force to the Montenegrin frontier, it is now asserted in a German paper that instructions for an immediate diplomatic interference with the Sultan have been sent to the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday of last week, bringing dates to the 13th ult., three days later. We make the following synopsis of her advices :—

GREAT BRITAIN. There is no political news.

The crimping system at Quebec is attracting attention from those interested.

The London Post (government organ) recommends the Hudson Bay Territory as a seat of convict establishments.

The London papers reprint Gov. Reeder's speech on Kansas affairs.

FRANCE. Rumors are current that an exchange of colonies is negotiating between France and England—France to give up her factories on the mainland of India, in exchange for the Island of Mauritius.

It is also reported that France wishes to purchase from Denmark a strip of the coast of Iceland, for fishing stations.

It is further reported that the State of Algeria demands a large addition of troops.

A division of gunboats is to be sent to Senegal.

The French exiles in the Basque Provinces are to be removed to the interior of Spain.

The Moniteur continues the report from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposing various reforms in the diplomatic service.

The Emperor is still at Biarritz. On the 9th he visited San Sebastian.

SPAIN. No political news of note. With slight exceptions, the country is tranquil, but the same uncertainty prevails as to the future policy and fate of O'Donnell's Ministry.

The name of Narvaez is more often mentioned, and the probabilities of his superseding the present men are more openly discussed.

M. Escaliante has resigned his post at Washington, and his resignation has been accepted.

It is now stated that the new Constitution and organic laws will be published on the 15th, but the new elections will be postponed as long as possible.

A report is current that the sequestration is to be raised from the confiscated property of Queen Christiana.

ITALY. Vienna papers declare that the Western Powers have addressed a second note to Naples, in the same spirit as the former one, but in milder language.

Gen. Todleben is receiving a warm welcome in Sardinia.

SWITZERLAND. Prussia is said to have notified an inclination to give up her claims on Neufchatel, in exchange for indemnity, of which European powers shall fix the amount.

France supports these views of Prussia.

The State Council of Neufchatel reports the Canton quiet.

GERMANY. Frederick, Regent of Baden, who has been exercising the government, in consequence of the mental imbecility of his elder brother, has assumed the sovereignty on his own account, as Grand Duke, preparatory to his marriage with the Princess of Prussia.

The celebrated trial respecting the stolen dispatches, is terminated by the sentence of Tchew, the accused police agent, to a long term of imprisonment.

Neufchatel affairs caused diplomatic activity at Berlin.

DENMARK. A Berlin letter of the 5th, says, in the question of the Sound Dues, France adhering to the opinion of England, has pronounced in favor of the principle of purchase.

SWEDEN. M. St. Jerneld, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned.

It is reported that the relations between Russia and Sweden become more and more unfavorable.

TURKEY. Kars was formally restored by the Russians to the Turks Sept. 6. The principal part of the ceremony consisted of dinner and champagne given by the Russians.

German papers say that Austria has offered to mediate between Turkey and the Montenegrins.

RUSSIA. London papers contain additional accounts of the coronation of the CZAR.

Continential papers profess to give the substance of the Amnesty to be granted, viz.:—1. That the maritime provinces shall be exempt from conscription four years. 2. Amnesty for events of 1825, 1827, and 1831; but confiscation is not removed. 3. Direct taxation to be regulated by a new census.

It is reported that the Czar is about to effect a full understanding in religious matters with the Pope.

A new edict removes all quarantine restrictions from Bessarabia, Black Sea and Soa of Azof, until the close of navigation the present year.

INDIA. Further telegraphic advices, anticipatory of the Indian mail, have been received from Trieste. Dates are Calcutta, Aug. 9; Bombay, 13th.

Oude is reported tranquil. The British are negotiating a treaty with nominal chiefs on the northwest frontier.

The sugar crop in Mauritius is unprecedently large, amounting to 125,000 tuns. Cholera had ceased.

CHINA. Dates from Hong Kong are July 25; Singapore, Aug. 2.

The Chinese insurgents took possession of Tan Yang July 6, which brings them close to Souchow, the capital of the province, and outlet of commerce from Shanghae.

The imperial fleet of forty sail is blockaded near Nankin.

Telegraphic reports say that the American house of Wetmore & Co. has failed, but advices in London throw doubt on the statement.

The export of tea was 4,280,000 pounds, and of silk 2100 bales.

AUSTRALIA. Melbourne advices of June 14 are at Liverpool. The balance of trade continued in favor of the Colony. Agriculture and domestic manufactures were largely extending. The mines continued productive.

NEW ZEALAND. An encounter is reported between the British troops and natives—18 killed.

Discoveries of gold and copper are reported.

A fire had destroyed a large amount of property at Wellington.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. It appears to be the common opinion in Paris that the French and English Cabinet are at issue on several points, though no one supposes these differences can essentially affect the alliance.

The investment of O'Donnell with the Cardon of the Legion of Honor, and the marked attention paid to Count Morney by the Emperor of Russia, are not likely to please the English government.

The English Cabinet takes the same side as Turkey and Austria on the question of uniting the Danubian principalities. The French government is still undecided on this point.

The Moniteur says that on the 8th, it being the anniversary of the capture of Sebastapol, the Emperor invited the 35th Regiment in the line, which is stationed at Biarritz, to a dinner. The privates and subaltern officers were entertained in front of the barracks by the Emperor; and the Empress, who carried in her arms the imperial prince, came suddenly among them. The officers afterwards dined with their majesties.

The United States steamer Arctic, Capt. O. H. Berryman, sailed from Queenstown on Thursday morning, Sept. 11, for St. Johns, N. F. They will make further soundings in the Atlantic on their way home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8. The Russians are fortifying their entrance of the bay, and the banks below Nicolaeff.

The English fleet has returned.

The Isle of Serpents is evacuated, and the Gladiator has left.

The Sultan has bestowed the sword of Mejidoz on Admiral Houston Stewart.

MADRID, Sept. 10. The Queen has not yet come to any decision relative to the Legation at Washington.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

Among the interesting events of last week was the partial opening of the Metropolitan railroad. The company in bringing out their cars on the 17th, intended nothing more than to exhibit their carriages, and show their capacity to the multitude who were assembled on the great occasion of Wednesday last; but the great number of people who were seeking conveyance down town from Roxbury and the Neck, induced them to run one car on that day for the public accommodation. The first trip in the morning for the purpose of conveying the city authorities. In the course of the day twenty trips were made, and 1104 passengers were carried over the road in one car.

Since Wednesday, notwithstanding the track was covered with gravel, which had been on for the purpose of completing the paving operation, two cars have been run regularly—the morning and evening trips—as far down as Boylston street, with complete success. The cars have invariably kept to the track, and frequently been loaded with over fifty passengers. Thus far, heavy draught horses only have been used, but they have readily performed the trips in a third to one-half less time than the omnibuses.

The company believe that, with twelve cars, and their tracks complete, they can afford all the facilities with greater accommodation during the parts of the day when it is most needed, than all the coaches now running between Dock square and Roxbury. We venture to predict that when the opponents of this company shall have ridden over this road from Boylston Market where Washington street is never so crowded with coaches and other vehicles, there will be no objections from any quarter entitled to much consideration, to the continuation of the grooved rail down to Cornhill.

[Boston Chronicle.

THE NANTUCKET TELEGRAPH. In consequence of the submarine cable recently put down between Nantucket and Monomoy not working to the satisfaction of the stockholders, they will not accept it from the contractor. At a meeting held last week, a committee of five was appointed to obtain additional subscriptions to the stock, to the amount of $7000. The intention of the stockholders is to procure sufficient of the Newfoundland Cable (now in New York, and which is in prime order, never having been put down), to lay on the route of the present cable, from Great Point to Monomoy. This cable is one of the largest size, which cannot be disturbed by anchors, nor easily be cut or broken.

[Nantucket Inquirer.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The Manchester American reports that on Friday, as the up mail train on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad reached the embankment at the West Rumney station, the axle of the engine broke and the engine ran down a steep bank about twenty feet, pulling the tender down after it and twitching the baggage car off the track. Fortunately the train was not thrown off, and no person was seriously injured. It was a narrow escape.

ROWDYISM AND ATTEMPTED PRIZE FIGHT. A gang of rowdies from this city, accompanied by one Scotty of Brooklyn, N. Y., and John Murphy of Portland, Me., went to an island in Spot Pond, in Stoneham, on Saturday, for the purpose of engaging in a prize fight, the two principals being Scotty and Murphy. Deputy Sheriff White and other officials drove them from the island, and the party of bruisers took refuge in Barnes' Woods, where they were about commencing their brutal operations, but were again interrupted by the appearance of Mr. Warren Noble and other officers from Stoneham. The party attacked Mr. Noble and the other officers, and a general rough and tumble fight ensued. Mr. Noble had one of his arms broken, and Deputy Sheriff Field was badly beaten. The rowdies finally fled, but not until ten or twelve of their companions had been taken prisoners, and three or four of their teams were captured. The prisoners were placed under a strong guard in the Crawford House, Stoneham, to await examination.

[Boston Journal, 23.

THE PRIZE FIGHT. The parties arrested by the Stoneham police, last Saturday, for attempting to get up a prize fight and assaulting the officers, were examined before Justice Dexter Buckman, of Stoneham, yesterday.

The prisoners gave the following names :—John Murphy, John H. Mullen, John McAleney, Joseph McCluskey, Sam'l Haley, Francis McGuire, Lawrence McGuire, John Murray and Thomas Coles.

The examination lasted about five hours, and resulted in the discharge of Cokeley, Coles, McAleney, Mullen and Murphy. The two McGuires and McCluskey, were held in $500 each for trial on a charge of assaulting the officers with dangerous weapons. The same defendants, and Haley, were also held in $100 each for trial, on a charge of aiding, abeting and assisting in getting up a prize fight.

ANOTHER VIOLENT TORNADO. This may very properly be called a season of tornadoes. We have already recorded some half dozen in this country the present season, in one of which, in the northern part of the State of New York and the edge of Canada, some five or six hundred houses were destroyed. The Prescott (Canada) Messenger of September 19th gives an account of a tornado which on the previous Wednesday evening passed over the township of Winchester mountain, &c., destroying fences, breaking trees, and unroofing barns and houses. The storm-king committed some strange fantastics, and saw-logs of a large size were carried several rods, and in some instances split or otherwise broken. A large fat hog was carried twenty rods and then thrown so violently on the ground as to tear out his entrails. The house of Isaac Erritt, in which were several persons, was unroofed, and a little boy's skull broken; several others of the inmates were also more or less injured.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS AT PLYMOUTH.

Some time since the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth conceived the idea of a National Monument to the Forefathers, to be erected at Plymouth, and a Committee of the Trustees, consisting of Hon. J. H. Clifford, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff and others, have accepted the design of H. Billings, Architect of this city, as follows :

An octagonal pedestal, on which stands a statue of Faith. From the four smaller faces of the pedestal project buttresses, upon which are seated figures emblematical of Morality, Education, Law, and Liberty. Below them in panels are alto-reliefs of "The Departure from Delft Haven," "The signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," "The Landing at Plymouth," and "The first Treaty with the Indians." Upon the four larger faces of the main pedestal are panels, to contain records of the principal events in the history of the Pilgrims, with the names of those who came over in the May Flower, and below are smaller panels for records connected with the Society and the building of the monument. Within the pedestal is a chamber, with a stairway leading to the platform upon which stands the figure of Faith, from which may be seen all the places of interest connected with the history of the Forefathers. The whole Monument will be about 150 feet high, and 70 feet at the base. The statue of Faith will be 70 feet high, and the sitting figures 38 feet high—thus making it in magnitude the greatest work of the kind in the world, while as a work of art it will be a subject of pride to every American citizen.

The Committee now propose to obtain a general contribution of twenty-five cents each from the American people generally, giving them in receipt therefor a neat engraving of the proposed monument, which can be framed and thus preserved.

[Boston Traveller.

A BEAR FIGHT IN THE WATER.

An interesting account of the pursuit and capture of a large black bear, in the Petit Bay de Noque, an arm of Green Bay, is communicated to the Chicago Tribune by Capt. J. B. Hall of the schooner Adriatic. On the 25th ult., a bear was described taking to the water from a point of land, apparently with the intention of swimming to the opposite shore of the bay, about a mile distant, two or three islands intervening. A boat was manned by five seamen, and the captain started in persuit, but with such precipitance that no weapons were taken except an axe and a common bread knife.

On coming up with him, one of the seamen aimed a blow with the axe upon the skull of the affrighted and retreating brute, but the instrument glanced off, and inflicted a deep wound in his neck, which had no other effect than to enrage him. Poor Bruin turned towards the boat a moment, showed a set of tusks that would have done honor to a wild boar, uttered a deep growl, and then struck out with all his might for the island. He was a powerful swimmer, and the two men at the oars had a severe task to head him off.

Upon again coming up with the bear, a second blow was aimed at him with the axe, but he eluded it, and the axe went to the bottom, slipping from the holder's grasp. This left the attacking party with no weapon but the knife. On nearing him a third time, the captain gave him two thrusts in the neck with the knife, on each side of the spine. Bruin now gallantly turned upon his pursuers, and attacked the boat, growling fiercely. As he came up several more blows were dealt with the knife, the bear in the meanwhile attempting to catch the captain's arm in his jaws. While making these thrusts the knife was accidently struck upon the bow of the boat and bent nearly double, rendering it useless. The bear now got upon the gunwale of the boat and seized it with his teeth.

At this critical moment the oars were brought into requisition, and several well directed blows compelled him to let go.

The bear again sought safety in flight, striking out for the island, his pursuers following. The knife having been straightened out, another thrust was dealt him in the neck, and then the captain seized him by the long hair upon his rump, thus forcing his head under water. The poor brute struggled violently, but it was of no use; his enemies had the advantage and held him in that position until they supposed him drowned, when they hauled him into the boat. Bruin, however, gradually came to his senses, and raised himself on his fore paws and made a pass at one of the men, just grazing his clothes with his paw. By this time they were alongside a vessel, from which another axe was obtained, and with this powerful weapon poor Bruin was quickly rendered harmless, although so tenacious of life was he that he did not die until his jugular vein had been cut some ten minutes, and he had lost several gallons of blood.

THE COLLINS LINE. We learn that since the government has decided to reduce the pay to the Collins line, on account of the mail contract the company has resolved to reduce their rate of speed, thereby avoiding an increased ratio of wear and tear, diminishing the consumption of fuel, and lessening the size of the crews,—arguing that if the government cannot afford to pay for great speed, private individuals cannot do it. The greater economy of the new arrangement is apparent from the fact that the average consumption of coal per day at high speed is eighty-five tons; at low speed, fifty-five tons. This is a difference equal to $4000 per voyage, and it is calculated that the saving in wear and tear of machinery will equal this amount; so that the total saving on twenty-six round trips as required by contract, will exceed $200,000 per annum, or more than compensate for the loss of pay. It is claimed that there is nothing in the contract binding as to speed, but simply that the vessels "shall be built for high speed."

[N. Y. Jour. Com.

MURDEROUS AFFAIR IN FREETOWN. A woman named Adaline Clark, of Freetown, was brought before James P. Ellis, Esq., yesterday, charged with the killing of David S. Hathaway on the night of the 22d inst., in that town. The parties resided together, and had a drunken quarrel. Hathaway was armed with an axe, and it appears that the woman, under apprehension of an attack from him with such a weapon, discharged a pistol, shooting him through the head and killing him instantly. She then informed the nearest neighbors of the facts. When arraigned she admitted the killing of Hathaway, but declared it done in self-defense. She was committed to await examination before the Grand Jury, on the charge of murder. She has a husband living in Rhode Island.

[Taunton Gazette, 25th.

SALE OF THE ROXBURY OMNIBUSES, &c. The Metropolitan Railroad Corporation has purchased from the Assignees of Messrs. King & Flagg, the horses, coaches, sleighs, harnesses, &c., now used by the Roxbury omnibus line. The purchase embraces 226 horses, 52 large and small coaches on wheels, and 44 large and small coaches on runners; about the same number of double harnesses, and a small quantity both of hay and grain. The purchasers it is understood, only pay for the actual value of the property, the good will heretofore of value, is now considered worthless. The aggregate of the sale amounts to about $50,000. It is understood that the coaches will continue to run as usual, for the present, and a portion of them will hereafter run between West Roxbury and other places, for the purpose of connecting with the Metropolitan road.

The coaches on runners will be kept in order and in reserve should snow and ice obstruct the cars. A portion of the valuable stable of horses will be used on the Railroad and the remainder sold. The Railroad should be extended to State street at once.

[Herald.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL. The N. Y. Mirror says that General Sir William Eyre has arrived in this country, and is now making a tour through the States. It will be recollected that General Eyre led the 3d Division of the English Army to the gates of Sebastapool on the 18th of June, 1855. He was called upon by the Commander of the troops to give his reasons, in writing, for having lost so many men on that disastrous day. His answer was briefly and bravely this :

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter; and in reply beg leave to state, that you ordered me to take the Cemetery, and I took it. WM. EYRE."

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$6 75 @ 10 50	Round Hog,	$9 00 @ 10 00
Corn Meal,	95 @ 1 00	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 @ 14 00
Rye Meal,	1 83 @ 0 00	Mutton,	6 @ 8
Wheat,	1 75 @ 1 80	Turkeys,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 00 @ 1 00	Chickens,	10 @ 11
Corn,	80 @ 85	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 50 @ 2 00	Clover Seed,	14 @ 15
Oats,	38 @ 40	Herd's Grass,	3 50 @ 3 75
Potatoes,	50 @ 60	Red Top,	1 00 @ 1 12
Dried Apples,	4 @ 6	Hay,	10 00 @ 13 00
Cooking Apples,	33 @ 40	Lime,	90 @ 95
Winter Apples,	50 @ 60	Fleece Wool,	33 @ 37
Butter,	18 @ 20	Pulled Wool,	33 @ 35
Cheese,	10 @ 12	Lamb Skins,	50 @ 75
Eggs,	13 @ 16	Hides,	6 @ 7
Lard,	15 @ 16		

BRIGHTON MARKET, Sept. 25.

At Market, 1450 Beef Cattle, 7200 Sheep, and 1925 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 75; first quality $8 01 @ 8 50; second $7 50 @ $7 75; third $6 50 @ $7 00.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales $95 to $165

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $22 to $58.

SHEEP.—Sales from $2 50 to $7 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 7 cts. to 9 cts.

BOSTON MARKET, September 29.

FLOUR.—Western common brands $6 00 to $6 50; fancy, $7 25; Extra $7 50 to $8 50; Genesee Extra, $8 75.

GRAIN.—Southern selling at 70cts; white at 72 cts. Oats, 50 @ 51c. Rye, in lots, 85.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $18 ₱ ton, cash.

TO THE MILLION. Prof. Wood of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiried research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the grayheaded to more than the original beauty: adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and watery; fastens permanently hair that is lose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important, then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative. [Daily Iowa State Gazette.

Sold in Augusta by CHAS. F. POTTER; and by Druggists throughout the United States. 3m32

REMARKABLE CURES BY USING THE GENUINE

Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup.

(NEW LABELS.)

J. S. STAFFORD of Lawrence, testifies to two cures of Scrofula of very agravated character, and of being himself cured of a bad humor.

Lucy Rosman of Lawrence, was cured of King's Evil.

Mrs. Crosby of Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas.

Mrs. Fernald of Lawrence, was cured of a cancer.

Rhesa Bronson of Fall River, was cured of humors of six years' standing.

James W. Hunt of Lawrence, was cured of chronic difficulty of the chest, occasioned by humors.

S. I. Thompson of Lawrence, was cured of bad humor.

Matthias Shore of New Bedford, was cured of bad humor.

Mrs. I. Carlton of Lawrence, was cured of a Spider Cancer.

L. D. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which had eaten through his lip.

A lady in Leominster was cured of Cancer in her stomach.

A lady in Derry was cured of Cancer.

Mr. Carlton of Lawrence, was cured of Barbers' Itch.

Mrs. Swan of Lawrence, was cured of internal humors.

A. R. Hall of Lawrence, was cured of Sick Headache, caused by humors in the stomach.

Price of Ointment $1; Syrup 50 cents.

CHARLES H. KENT & CO., Gen'l Agents, Lawrence, Ms.

For sale by CHARLES F. POTTER, (successor to William Black,) sole Agent for Augusta and vicinity.

March 20th, 1856. 1y14

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. J. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN, PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES infallible in correcting Irregularities, and removing obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause. All Medical Men know, as well as many others, that no female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health begins immediately to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food and disturbed sleep most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, these Pills will invariably remedy all these evils.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box, which must be strictly followed, and all diseases peculiar to females may be speadily cured. *Price $1.00 per box.*

For sale by ANLEY, West end Kennebec Bridge, General Agent for Augusta; WALES & SOUTHER, Agents for Hallowell; C. A. & J. D WHITE, Agents for Gardiner.

The above agents will supply dealers at proprietor's prices, and send the Pills to ladies, confidentially, by mail, by enclosing them $1,00, through Post Office to any part of the city or country. 1y32

Our billiuggate neighbor of the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. AYER's advertisements. Now the same editor knows the Pharmacopeia itself is not more free from the suspicions of quackery than his medicines. He knows they are endorsed by the medical Journals of this country, are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this community an amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal. [Berks Co. Press, Reading, Pa.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, Sept. 14th, by Rev. E. Turner, Mr. HENRY LOMBARD to Miss ELIZABETH TOWLE.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON of this city, to Mrs. MARGARET F. PICKERING.

In Monmouth, by Rev. R. J. Ayer, Mr. DAVID T. MOODY of No. Monmouth, to Miss LIZZIE OWEN of Wales.

[A generous portion of the Bridal loaf come to gladden the heart of the Printer, even as the two hearts of the donors were gladdened by their union. A long and a happy and a useful life to them.

In Gardiner, Mr. GEORGE M. HOLMES to Miss LIZZIE E. LOW.

[The large and bountiful slice of wedding cake sent to our better half, gives us an opportunity to give a second edition of this notice, and with it, our best wishes, too, for the prosperity and happiness of the loving couple forever and aye.

In Paris, Sept. 25, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Hampden, to Miss ELLEN V. EMERY, daughter of Hon. Stephen Emery.

In Phillips, Sept. 21st, by Daniel Heath, Esq., Mr. H. B. WILLAMS to Miss ANN F. CLARK of China.

In Solon, Mr. WM. S. GAY of Farmington, to Miss ELIZA JEWETT.

In North Waldeboro', Sept. 21st, by Reuben Orff, Esq., Mr. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM to Miss SARAH A. BOWMAN, both of Washington.

In Wayne, Sept. 14th, by A. K. P. Burgess, Esq., Mr. WM. H. F. LIBBY of Readfield, to Miss RACHEL C. RICHARDSON of Greene

In Boston, Mr. JOHN F. BACON of Bath, to Miss EMELINE SHERMAN.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, Sept. 16th, WILLIAM H NEAL, son of Albion and Martha Neal, aged 7 months and 25 days.

In this city, Sept. 21st, ABEL BLANCHARD, aged 58. [Massachusetts papers please copy.

In this city, Sept. 24th, ABIGAIL LANGDON HALL, wife of Capt. James B. Hall, aged 40.

In this city, Sept. 24th, ANNIE AUGUSTA BARROWS, daughter of Elisha Barrows, Jr., aged 2y.

In this city, Sept. 23d, MARY PRATT, relict of the late Nathan Pratt, aged 73.

In Vassalboro', August 14th, of typhoid fever, TRYPHENA M. WEBBER, wife of Levi M. Webber, aged 28.

In Vassalboro, Sept. 27th, ROSCOE G. GETCHELL, son of John and Margaret Getchell, aged 2m.

In Palermo, Aug. 27th, DAVID SPRATT, aged 93 yrs. 3 mo.

In Smithfield, Sept. 19th, ROXANNA B. ROWE, daughter of Reuben and Eliza Gage, aged 22.

In Wilton, Sept. 21st, FANNY L. WILLARD, daughter of Maj. John H. Willard, aged 25.

In Rockland, Mrs. MARY HAMMOND, aged 76.

In Hope, STEPHEN SWEETLAND, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 95 years 9 months.

In Freeport, Capt. ALFRED T. SOULE, aged 32.

In Vassalboro', Sept. 15th, Mr. JONAS PRIEST, aged 84.

FLOUR & CORN.

200 BBLS. Superfine Genesee Flour;
100 do. Extra do. do.;
50 do. Double Extra do. do.;
100 do. Superfine Ohio do.;
100 do. Extra do. do.;
50 do. Double Extra St. Louis do.;
300 bush. Prime Mixed Corn.

Cargo of Sch. Brazil, now landing, and for sale by
ARNO A. BITTUES.

Augusta, Sept. 20th, 1856. 41

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—September 26th, 1856. Taken on execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the office of R. H. Vose, Esq., in Augusta, in said County, on Friday, the 31st day of October, 1856, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption which Barnabas Hedge had at the time of the attachment on the original writ, or now has in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, situate in Vassalboro', in said County, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning on the eight rod road at the west end of lot number seventy one, of the second range, thence running southerly by said road to land formerly owned by Aaron Gaslin, thence easterly to an elm tree marked for a corner; thence northerly to land formerly owned by John Getchell, 2d, thence westerly to a corner of said Getchell's land, thence northerly to the town road, thence westerly to the first mentioned bounds.

Also another tract or parcel of land, situate in said Vassalboro', bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning on the east side of the County road at a large stone, about twenty five rods south of the north line of said farm, thence east south-east about seventy one and one half rods to a stone wall, leaving a strip to the northward about twenty-five rods wide; thence at right angles southerly six rods, thence east south-east to the end of the first range of lots, being the same land deeded from Jonathan Hedge to Scotto Hedge, by deed dated August 23d, 1830, recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 168, page 459-60, to which record reference is herein made, and the same land deeded from Scotto Hedge to Barnabas Hedge, March 12th, 1831, and the same premises mortgaged to Alexander Hall by the said Barnabas Hedge, November 19th, 1851, which mortgage is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 170, page 403, to which record reference is herein made.

41 JABEZ S. CURRIER, Dept. Sheriff.

Lost,

BETWEEN Wayne Village and Capt. B. C. Gardiner's, in Winthrop, on Sunday, 14th inst., a GREEN THIBET SHAWL, with a border sewed on, and a palm leaf corner. Whoever has found the same, by leaving it at B. W. Varnum's at Wayne, or at B. C. Gardiner's at Winthrop, shall be suitably rewarded.

Winthrop, Sept. 22, 1856. B. C. GARDINER. 41

CATTLE SHOW—Extra.

THE towns of WAYNE, EAST LIVERMORE, and FAYETTE, will hold a Free, Gratuitous and Independent CATTLE SHOW, at North Wayne, on Wednesday, Oct. 15th, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. A general invitation is extended to all, without limitation of territory, to contribute to and participate in said Show.

DANIEL TRUE, Wayne,
WM. H. SEARS, E. Livermore, } Managers.
T. W. C. JONES, Fayette,

41

Maine Pomological & Hort. Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society for the choice of officers will meet at the Farmer Office in Augusta, on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., and for the transaction of other business. A general attendance is requested. D. A. FAIRBANKS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1856. 2w40

Cattle Show and Fair.

THE Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold their Cattle Show and Fair at TOPSHAM, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of October, instead of the 9th, 10th and 11th, as appears by the list of Premiums circulated through the county.

September 11, 1856. 39

Show & Fair.

THE Annual Show and Fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society will be held at Farmington Falls, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 7th and 8th.

Sept. 27, 1856. 1w A. B. FARWELL, Sec'y.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

100 TONS Red Ash, Egg Size, Screened Coal;
90 do. White do. do. do.

Cargo of Sch. Kodaska, just received and for sale by
Sept. 30th, 1856. ARNO A. BITTUES.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

160 TONS Cumberland Coal, of the best quality, for Smiths' use. Cargo of Sch. Adelina, now landing, and for sale by ARNO A. BITTUES.

Sept. 30th, 1856. 41

CARPETINGS!

WM. P. TENNY & CO.,
Hay Market Square, Boston.

Invite the attention of Purchasers to a fresh Importation of ENGLISH CARPETS,
Embracing some New and Beautiful Patterns in
Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels.
Also a fresh supply of the celebrated
Bigelow Power Loom Brussels,
of superior quality and desirable patterns. Also,
Three-Ply, Superfine, Kidderminster, and Low priced Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, from all the principal manufacturers; RUGS, MATS, &c.

For sale at the lowest market prices,—wholesale and retail.

3m 41

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of
WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of Vassalboro',
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to LUCY D. AUSTIN.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
CALVIN SAWTELLE, late of Sidney,
in the Co. of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES M. BATES.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
AVIS P. WATTS, late of Vassalboro',
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ALBERT COFFIN

Broomfield, Sept. 22, 1856. 41

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

JOSEPH S. CUMMINGS, Administrator on the Estate of
KESIAH PAGE, late of Belgrade,
in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy.—Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 41

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Administrator on the Estate of
DENNIS GILMAN, late of Mt Vernon,
in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the sail Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 41

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

DANIEL TABER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of
ALICE HUSSEY, late of Vassalboro',
in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 41

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of CYRUS GUILD, Executor on the Estate of
CYRUS GUILD, late of Augusta,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased which has come into the hands and possession of the said Ex'r is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of six hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situate in Augusta, and

The Muse.

ONE SUMMER NIGHT.

One summer night I stood with thee,
Beneath a full unclouded moon,
My young heart then was wild with glee,
And basked in pleasure's golden moon;
My dark hair fell in waving showers
Upon my neck and o'er my brow,
All gem'd with pearls and wreath'd with flowers:
Their fragrance seem around me now.

A rose-bud from my bosom fell,
As thus beneath the moon we stood;
You raised it—I remember well—
And kissed the poor unconscious bud.
But not unconscious was the heart
Forever thine—forever true,
And in that hour the wish would start
That I had been a rose-bud too.

I longed to save it free from blight,
I longed to keep that careless kiss,
And oh, I wish that summer night,
With all its brightness and its bliss,
Could last forever,—'twas no crime,
When all the moments fled so fast,
That I should wish to fetter time,
And live them over as they passed.

But thou didst break the spell too soon,
That made my early youth so bright—
I found thee colder than the moon,
Whose beauty seemed to haunt that night
With splendor, till the nodding flowers
Were half-awakened by its ray,
And startled birds, within their bowers,
Sang sweetly, dreaming of the day.

Of warmth, and sun-light—foolish dove!
To warble 'neath a moonlit sky,
As was my heart to dream of love,
Beneath the proud glance of thine eye—
That looked upon it but to wake
Love's sweetest music, wild and free,
To leave—an echo—and forsake
The heart while yet it thrilled for thee.

Long years have passed, and now once more
I stand where on that night we stood—
Again the summer moonbeams pour
Upon my brow their silvery flood;
The same—from yon calm sky they come,
To change their mellow light can tell,
Since first upon the spotless bloom
Of Eden's bowers they softly fell.

Yon moon has never lost one ray
Since first she lit the earth and sea,
And I have never turned away
One single thought of love from thee,
Since on that summer night we met;
But now—the moonbeams seem to glide
Around me with a sad regret,
As if they missed thee from my side.

The night-wind, as it sweeps along,
I fancy has a different tone,
And the low burden of its song
Runs even thus—"Alone! alone!"
How changed the earth—the sky—the flowers
Since that too well remembered time,
When hope sprang up to meet the hours,
And pleasure drowned the midnight chime.

The Story-Teller.

THE POPE'S PROMISE.

It was St. John's Eve: the summer sun was sinking behind the distant hills, while his last beams glittered on the lofty spires and towers of Marcerata, one of the oldest towns in Italy, and formerly the metropolis of Ancona. The uncommon beauty of the evening had tempted forth most of its younger inhabitants, who were seen in detatched groups along the high road, or in the fields, enjoying the fresh air. The wealthier females rode forth, attended by caviliers well dressed and gallantly mounted, while the happier peasants were dancing on the level plains without the town, to the merry notes of the pipe and tabor. The streets were deserted, the sounds of labor had ceased, and the voice of joy alone mingled with the chiming of the convent bells, which announced the hour of evening prayer. Yet Pietro Ariano was still hard at work at his stall—Pietro, who was reckoned the best singer and the best dancer in Marcerata, and who was withal, though only a poor shoemaker, as handsome and as well grown a young man as any in the Pope's dominions.

Pietro's little domicile stood just without the town, by the road side, and his stall fronted a long, low latticed window that commanded a fine view of the adjacent country, and within the shade of which the young follower of St. Crispin was seated, busily plying his awl. His present fit of industry appeared more like an act of imperative duty than choice; his bent brow expressed both impatience and fatigue, and he flung his various implements from side to side with a sullen and dissatisfied air, glancing wistfully from time to time towards the open plains, and muttering imprecations against every fresh party of pleasure that passed his stall.

His wife, a lovely dark-eyed young woman, was earnestly engaged in binding the fellow shoe to that which Ariano held half finished in his hand; and she beguiled the lingering hours by singing, in a sweet voice, an old ditty, to amuse the infant that smiled upon her knee; while from under her long dark eyelashes she watched the perturbed countenance of her husband. As the sun gradually declined in the horizon, Pietro's patience sank with it, and before the glorious luminary had totally disappeared, its last remaining spark was utterly extinguished; and, casting down his implements of labor, he exclaimed, in a hasty tone—"Now, by the mass! not another stitch will I set in slipper or shoe to-night were it to please the Pope!—Ha! 'tis a beautiful evening; and the merry tinkling of that guitar has called forth all my dancing wishes, and my legs, in idea, have been in motion for the last two hours. What say you, my pretty little Francesca," he continued, unconsciously assuming a gayer tone, and slapping his wife briskly on the shoulder, "will you put you boy to bed, and join with me the merry group yonder?"

The young woman shook her head, and looked up into his face with an arch smile—"No, no, Pietro! not till you have performed the promise you made to the handsome young friar last night." Ariano sullenly resumed his work.

"Ah, keep my promise, forsooth, and be repaid by promises for my labor! Oh, these monks are liberal patrons, who are too spiritual to attend to any temporal wants but their own. To convert neats' leather into shoes and sandals, for their accommodation, is as difficult a task as bringing over so many Turks and heretics to the true faith; and they are more nice to fit withal, than the vainest damsel that ever sported a smart foot and ankle. They live on the general contributions of the public, and take good care to want for nothing that can be obtained by way of extortion. O, 'tis a dainty life!" he continued, playing his awl, in despite of his recent vow, with increasing energy, whilst inveighing against his principal employers, a rich community of Franciscan monks, who belonged to the noble monastery whose august towers formed the leading feature in the beautiful landscape before him, "O, 'tis a dainty life! whose very motto is "*laziness.*" They are the hooded locusts that devour the substance of the land, and receive a patent from the Pope, heaven bless him! to live in idleness. Would that my father had made me a member of this holy community, instead of binding me to his unprofitable trade!"

"If that had been the case, Pietro, I should never have shared your poverty and your labors," said Francesca, with a glance of reproachful tenderness.

"Il Diavolo!" exclaimed Pietro, laughing; "you would have been much better off. *A monk's mistress*, let me tell you, ever carries her head higher than an honest man's wife."

"Hush! hush! Pietro, is it right for a Christian man to utter such impious invectives against these holy monks?"

"Now, by all the saints and angels whom they pretend to worship!" returned Ariano, if I live and flourish, the boy you hold upon your knee shall be one of those sleek hypocrites. Who knows what preferment he may arrive at! Several bishops have risen from no higher origin. Ha! what say you to that my little advocate for celibacy? Have I not well provided for your son?"

"You are very profane to-night, Pietro, and speak more like a swaggering man-at-arms than a poor artisan. Besides, I am sure the handsome young padre is no hypocrite. I never saw such a bright eye glance from beneath a monk's cowl."

"Ha! art thou again thinking of him, Francesca! He is a stranger in Marcerata, but I warrant him a very wolf in lamb's clothing."

The color mounted to Francesca's brow, and she called out in a hasty voice—"Stint in thy foolish prate, Pietro! the young friar is even now before us!"

Ariano was utterly confounded when he beheld the padre leaning against the stall; and he felt not a doubt that the stranger had heard the whole of his intemperate conversation with his wife: nor was he wrong in his conjecture. The handsome young man, whose noble deportment and graceful figure set off his monastic habit, and whose bright, laughter-loving dark eyes ill accorded with a monk's cowl, had been for some time a silent spectator of the scene. Felix Peretti was highly amused with the abuse that Ariano had so unceremoniously levelled against his holy order, for which he felt little respect himself, and as a child of fortune, from his youth upwards, considered only as a step towards further advancement.

"How now, Signor *Scarpettaro!* is it your ordinary custom to close the labors of the day by abusing your betters? Are the shoes which you promised should be completed for my journey to Loretto, finished?"

"No," returned Pietro; "they yet want a full hour's work for their completion, and I have just made a vow never to pursue my handicraft by candle-light to please any man. So you must e'en perform the journey, reverend padre, as many better and holier men have done before you, barefooted."

"Do you make it a point of conscience, Ariano, to fulfil one promise by breaking another? I cannot commence a long and fatiguing pilgrimage without the aid of the Apostle's horses. Oblige me in this instance, Pietro, and I will put up a private mass for the repose of your evil temper, and the restoration of that goodly virtue in man, *patience!*"

"As to my temper!" returned the *Scarpettaro* fiercely, "no one has any right to complain of that but my wife, and if she speaks truly, she will inform you, father, that, when I am not fatigued with working over hours for *monks* and *frias*, I am the best tempered fellow in Marcerata."

The padre cast a sly glance at the dark eyed Francesca, from beneath his cowl, and something like a provoking smile sat ready to break forth into a hearty laugh, upon his rosy lips. "Well, friend Pietro, far be it from me, sworn as I am to peace, to rouse the evil spirit into action. 'Resist the devil,' says holy writ, and he will flee from you!" But a truce to all further colloquy; I see you are putting the finishing stroke to the disputed articles: tell me how much I stand indebted to you for them?"

"You cannot stand my debtor," said Ariano, recovering his good humor, when he found he had completed his job, "till you have tried on the shoes, and then I fancy you will *stand in* my debt." Father Felix laughed heartily at this sally; and, seating himself carelessly on the edge of the stall, with a very *degagee* air proceeded to draw on the shoes.

"By our Lady of Loretto!" said Francesca, who was earnestly watching all his movements, "it were a thousand pities that such a white and well shapen foot should have to contend with the sharp flints and briars."

Pietro's brow contracted into a frown, and, turning abruptly to the padre, he asked him how the shoes fitted him?

"My feet, much better than the price will my purse. What am I to pay you for them?"

"Three testoons. And the cheapest pair of shoes that ever was made for the money."

Father Felix shook his head thoughtfully, and drawing forth a leathern purse from the folds of his monastic gown, calmly took it by one of the tassels of divers colors by which it was ornamented at each end, and emptied the contents on the board. A few pieces of money rolled, one after the other, on to the stall; and the hallow sound emitted by their coming thus unceremoniously in contact with each other, spoke the very language of poverty. The young friar counted them deliberately over; then, turning to Ariano, without the least embarrassment, explained the state of his finances—"Signor *Scarpetaro*, in these few pieces of money, you behold all my worldly riches: I want one *julio* to make up the sum you demand for the shoes, which luckily will give you an opportunity of performing a good work at a very small expense; for, you perceive, I have not wherewithal to satisfy your exorbitant charge."

"Exorbitant charge!" reiterated Pietro "Now by St. Crispin! may I suffer the pains of purgatory if I take one *quartrini* less. What! after having worked so many hours over my usual time, to be beaten down in the price of the article. Give me the shoes, though false friar! and pursue thy way barefooted. A monk! and moneyless, quotha. You have doubtless emptied that capacious pouch at some godless debauch, or poured its contents into a wanton's lap."

"Now, out upon you for a profligate reprobate, and vile *Scarpettara!*" returned the monk—"Do you think it so difficult a task for a priest to keep his vows? Or do you imagine that we cheat our consciences as easily as you do your customers? My purse contains only eight *Julios*; how then can you reasonably expect me to pay you nine! I must, therefore, remain your debtor for the odd coin."

"And when do you purpose to pay me?"

"When I am Pope," returned Peretti, laughing, "I will pay you both principal and interest."

"God save your Holiness!" said Pietro. "If I wait for my money till that period arrives, the debt will still be owing at the day of judgement. Or, stop—I will bequeath it to my children of the tenth generation, to buy them an estate in the moon. A Pope! Young father, you must shroud those roguish eyes under a deeper cowl, and assume a more sanctified visage, and carry a heavier purse withal, before you can hope to obtain the *Papal Crown*.

"When I stoop, Ariano, to pick up St. Peter's keys, I shall not forget to pay my old debts. So fare thee well, though second Thomas a Didimus, and God be with thee, and with thee, pretty Francesca; and may he render the burthen thou bearest in thy arms the blessing and support of thy future years."

So saying, he stopped, and, pretending to salute the sleeping infant, contrived to imprint a kiss upon the white hand that held him. Francesca blushed all over; and Pietro, bidding his Holiness remember his promise, called Francesca to him, and bade the friar good night. His wife obeyed the summons, but she looked after the handsome Felix till a turning in the road hid him from her sight.

Years glided on in their silent course, and the name of the young friar, and his visit to Marcerata, were forgotten by Pietro Ariano and his wife. Poverty, and the increasing cares of a large family, tamed the vivacity of the *Scarpettaro's* spirits: he no longer led the dance, or joined in the song, but was forced by hard necessity, to work both by night and day at his trade to supply his numerous offspring with bread. Francesca's smooth brow was furrowed by the hand of time, and she had long yielded the palm of beauty to other and younger females. Her son, on whom Father Felix had bestowed his blessing, was early dedicated to a monastic life, and had risen, by transcendant abilities, from the rank of under assistant to the sacristan, to be one of the head members of the monastery of St. Francis. The young Antonio possessed ambition, which made him aspire to the highest and ecclesiastical honors; he had no friends among his wealthier bretheren, who beheld in the son of the poor *Scarpettaro* of Marcerata an object of fear and envy. However, he was the pride and delight of his parents, whose poverty he greatly alleviated, but could not wholly remove. One morning, while Pietro was taking the measurement of the smartest little foot in Marcerata, and the pretty village beauty was cautioning him not to make her slippers too large, a sudden exclamation from his wife made him raise his head, as a dignified ecclesiastical entered the house, and demanded if his name were Pietro Ariano? The *Scorpettaro* answered in the affirmative.

"Then, you are the man I seek. Pietro Arirno, I command you, in the name of the Pope, the pious and blessed Sixtus the Fifth, to repair instantly to Rome, and attend his pleasure at the palace of the Vatican."

Pietro was petrified with terror. His implements fell from his nerveless grasp, and his limbs were assailed by a universal shivering fit, as if under the influence of an ague. "Alas!" he exclaimed, "what is the nature of my crime?"

"That is best known to your own concience," returned the stranger.

"Then, the Lord have mercy upon me! I am a sinner, and, what is still worse, a dead man! Like Daniel, I am cast into the lion's den, and there is none to deliver me. Ah, wretched that I am! Why did I live to witness this day?"

"Oh, Pietro! my unhappy husband!" said Francesca, hiding her face in her garments, and weeping bitterly: "I knew long ago into what trouble your intemperate speeches would bring you. Are you not now convinced of the folly of meedling with matters that did not concern you! Did I not tell you, when you would rail at the holy monks, you were casting yourself upon a two-edged sword? You will be sent to the Inquisition, and burnt for a heretic, and I shall lose you forever!"

"Peace, woman! peace!" returned the tortured Ariano; "reproaches avail not; they cannot save me from the fate which in all probability awaits me. Farewell, my wife—my children!" he cried, alternately taking them in his arms; "cease not to petition heaven to restore me to you!"

The voice of weeping was audible on every side; but Pietro tore himself away, and commenced his long journey on foot to Rome. On the evening of the third day, he arrived at the magnificent city; but his thoughts were too much occupied by his own cares, and his body too much bowed down by fatigue, to notice any of the grand objects which saluted him on every side. He entered Rome as a criminal enters the condemned cell that he never more expects to leave, till the hour which fulfills his sentence.

Seeking a small hostlery in the suburbs of the city he partook of a scanty supper, and retired to bed, dreading, yet anxiously expecting the ensuing day. In the morning, he learned from his host that the Pope held a public levee in the great hall of the Vatican, to receive the French and German ambassadors; and that if he repaired thither early, and waited patiently till the crowd dispersed, he would be more likely to gain the speech of his Holiness. Unacquainted with the public edifices in Rome, poor Ariano wandered about for some time like a fool in a fair, bewildered in contemplating the august palaces which rose on every side, and imagining each in its turn a fit residence for a king; but, whilst he paused, irresolute how to act, a strange fancy entered his head, and he imagined that the Pope, who was Christ's vicegerent on earth, must reside in the grandest church in the city. Accordingly, he stopped on the steps leading to St. Peter's Church, and demanded of an ecclesiastic, who, like himself, seemed bound thither, "If that noble building were the Pope's palace?"

"You must indeed be a stranger in Rome, my friend," returned the priest, with a good-natured smile, "not to know the difference between St. Peter's Church and the Vatican. What is your name?"

"Pietro Ariano, a poor shoemaker, of Marcerata."

"And your business with his Holiness, the Pope?"

"Alas! reverend padre, with that I am at present unacquainted: his business, it should seem, is with me. I have none with him, unless it be to ask pardon for crimes unintentionally committed."

"Aha!" returned the priest "you are the very man whom his Holiness wishes to see. He calls himself your debtor; and you will soon know what coin he means to pay you. But, take heart of grace, Signor *Scarpettaro*; I will introduce you to the Pope."

Trembling from head to foot, Pietro followed his conductor into the great hall of audience. Sixtus was already in his chair, and the ambassadors of various nations were making obeisance before him; but the splendor of the scene could not induce the terror-stricken Ariano to raise his eyes, and he stood shivering behind the priest, with his head bent down, and his arms folded dejectedly across his breast. At length the crowd gradually dispersed, and the Pope called out to the ecclesiastic, in a facetious tone, very different from the solemnity of manner with which he had addressed the ambassadors—"How now, Father Valentinian! Whom have you got there?"

"Please your Holiness," returned the priest, striving to impel Pietro forward, "the poor shoemaker of Marcerata."

At these words, Pietro uttered a loud groan and fell prostrate at the feet of the Pope, who, after indulging in a long and hearty laugh, said, in a jocular tone, "Raise thy head, Ariano, that I may be sure of thy indentity. By St. Peter! time has nearly worn out thy upper leathers, if it has spared thy *sole*. Is this panic-stricken craven the man who talked so largely, and uttered such bitter invectives against holy mother church? By the mass! I fancy the pains of purgatory will be light when compared with the pangs he now endures!"

"Most holy, most blessed, most incomparable Pope!" groaned forth the prostrate *Scarpettaro*, "I was mad and drunk when I uttered such foul calumnies against your Holiness's brethren. Heaven has justly punished me for my impiety, by revealing my rash speeches to your Excellency."

"It needed no miraculous interposition of saints and angels, Pietro, to inform me of your iniquity: for I heard you with my own ears. But, stand up, man. It was not to call you to an account for your sins, which doubtless are many, that I sent for you hither, but to pay you the debt I owe you. Look me in the face, Signor Ariano. Hast thou forgotten St. John's Eve, and the young friar who called at your stall in his pilgrimage from Ascoli to Loretto?"

For the first time, Pietro ventured to raise his head, when he encountered the glance of the bright dark eyes, whose amorous expression he had so unceremoniously reprobated three-and-twenty years before. That face, once seen could never be forgotten. Time had given to Felix Peretti a stern and haughty expression; and the eye that, in the heyday of youth, now possessed the glance of an eagle, before which the monarchs of the earth trembled, when it flashed in wrath from beneath a brow that appeared formed to rule the world. "Ha! Ariano, I perceive you recognise the face of an old friend. Have you forgotten the promiso I made you on that memorable night when I prophecied my own future grandeur? What was it, Pietro?"

"Please your Holiness," said Pietro, his eye brightening, and his hopes increasing in proportion as his fears diminished, "whatever you may think fit to give me."

"Come! come to the point, Signor *Scarpettaro*," returned Sixtus, in a stern voice, "I will have no interpolations; what is the actual amount of the debt I owe you?"

"One *julio*, please your sublime Excellency; the principal and interest of the said sum, if ever you should come to be Pope, which God forgive my wickedness for doubting!"

"Amen!" ejaculated Father Valentinian.

"Right, Pietro; the sum shall be faithfully paid," returned Sixtus, drawing a paper from his bosom, on which he had spent some hours the preceding day in calculating the interest of one *julio* for three-and-twenty years. What the sum amounted to, the chronicler of this anecdote does not condescend to inform us, but it was small enough to annihilate all Pietro Ariano's new and highly-raised expectations, and his golden visions melted into air. He received it from the Pope with a vacant stare, and still held open his hand, which disdained to close over so paltry a prise.

"Is not the sum correct?" demanded Sixtus. Ariano remained immovable.

"Count it over again, my friend; and if one *quartrini* is wanting, it shall be faithfully paid. What, art thou moonstruck? Has thou not received that which I owed thee?"

"No," returned Pietro, gathering courage from disappointment; "your Holiness is still my debtor."

"Prove your words," said Sixtus, while a slight flush of anger suffused his face.

"The *julio* I gave your Holiness credit for, three-and-twenty years ago, when thou wast only a poor barefooted friar, I should never have walked to Rome to demand at thy hands. The sum has been faithfully paid, but you have not remunerated me for loss of time—for the expenses I incurred, and the fatigue I suffered, at my years, in undertaking, at your command, so long a journey. The tears of my wife and children have shed, and the anguish of mind I have endured, to make sport for your Holiness, are debts of conscience you have still to pay; and, to show you that a poor shoemaker of Marcerata can exceed the mighty Sixtus in liberality, I absolve the *Pope of his promise!*"

Here Pietro made a low reverence, laid the money at the Pope's feet and was about to depart, when Sixtus called out in a lively tone—"How, Signor, *Scarpettaro*; have you the presumption to rival a Pope in munificence? Pride has urged you, though a necessitious man, to reject the only sum which you were justly entitled to receive. It is not for me, as vicegerent for heaven, to reward a man for exhibiting to my face one of the seven deadly sins. I therefore transfer my bounty to more deserving objects; give this purse of gold," he continued, "to thy wife, Francesca, and make glad her heart by informing her that her son, Antonio, is Bishop of Marcerata."

Overcome by this unexpected change of fortune, Pietro prostrated himself before his munificent benefactor, and embracing his feet called out in an ecstacy of joy—"Ah, your Holiness! I am your *debtor* for life!"

A Yankee Estimate of Marriage. They said marrying was fun—pretty fun, to be sure. When I was a single man the world wagged along well enough. It was just like an omnibus. I was a passenger, paid my levy, and hadn't nothing more to do with it than to sit down, and not care a button for anything. S'posing the omnibus got upset—well, I walks off, and leaves the man to pick up the pieces. But then, I takes a wife, and behanged to me. It's all very well for a while; but plaugy like owning an upset omnibus. What did I get by it? How much fun? Why, a jawing old woman and these squallers. Mighty different from courting. Instead of "Yes, my duck," "No my dear," "As you please honey," and "When you like, lovely," like what it was in courting time, it's a rig'lar row. Sour looks and cold potatoes, children and table-cloths badly off for soap, always darning and mending, and nothing darned or mended. If it wasn't that I am particularly sober, I'd be inclined to drink. My house ain't my own—my money aint my own—I belong to four people besides myself, the old woman and three children—I'm a partnership concern, and so many has got their fingers in the till that I must bust up—I'll break, and sign over the stock in trade to you. [Sam Slick.

The Millionair Butcher of London. Mons. Wey a French writer of distinction, who passed some weeks in London, during the great exhibition, has recently published, in Paris, his impressions, under the title of "The English at Home." On one occasion, while riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance, with a fellow-passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give:—

I addressed a few words to him concerning a carriage which just drove by. It was too fine to be elegant, and was drawn by two magnificent horses. On the box, adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a black-coated coachman; there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat—his snowy gloves were spotless. In the vehicle, on downy cushions, carelessly lounged a man, without a coat, his arms bare, his sleeves turned up to the shoulder; an apron, with the corners turned up, served him as a girdle—so that the coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his working dress. Mr. W. asked his neighbor who and what was the strange looking occupant of the dashing carriage. "The richest butcher in London," was the reply. "He is returning in his own carriage from the slaughter house to his residence. His forefathers were in the same business; his father left him a fortune of more than two millions, and he out of modesty follows his profession—a very honorable old custom. This gentleman butcher possesses four millions."

Sabbath Reading.

AUTUMN.

Oh with what glory comes and goes the year!
The buds of Spring—those beautiful harbingers
Of sunny skies and cloudless times—enjoy
Life's newness, and earth's garniture spread out;
And when the silver habit of the clouds
Comes down upon the Autumn sun, and with
A sober gladness the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits,
A pomp and pageant fills the splendid scene.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And, from a beaker, full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the Autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillar'd clouds.
Morn, on the mountain, like a summer bird,
Lifts up her purple wing: and in the vales
The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate wooer,
Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep crimsoned,
And silver beech, and maple yellow-leaved,—
Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the way-side aweary. Through the trees
The golden robin moves; the purple finch,
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,—
A winter bird,—comes with its plaintive whistle,
And pecks by the witch-hazel; while aloud
From cottage-roofs the warbling blue bird sings;
And merrily, with oft repeated stroke,
Sounds from the threshing floor the busy flail.

Oh, what a glory does this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed and days well spent!
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings;
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting-place without a tear.

LONGFELLOW.

PRAYER.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire
That trembles in the breast.
Prayer is the burden of a sigh—
The falling of a tear—
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN.

Reader, were you ever in a strange place, and on making inquiry of some friend, what young gentleman that was who had just passed, received for answer, his name, and the additional remark, emphasised—he is a reliable young man! Then you know something of the effect such a remark is likely to produce. It is like "good news from a far country, or cold water to the thirsty soul." A reliable young man. How pleasing the reflection, that in the midst of the numerous temptations to which the young are subject in this age and country, we occasionally find one of whom the remark is intrinsically true. We know they are like angels' visits, but that only makes the remark more thrilling, and places the subject of it higher in the estimation of all right thinking men, and we may add women too.

There is a world of meaning in the term reliable, as we use it in this country. It means just anything that is worthy and to be commended. If a young man is prone to any of the leading vices of the day, if he ever makes promises and violates them, or habitually paints his conversation with high wrought and exaggerated expressions, he cannot be called reliable. If he is frivolous, inattentive to business, careless, indolent or too fond of pleasure and pastimes, he cannot be called reliable. Much less if guilty of a violation of those higher laws of community not to say of God, the infraction of which would make him rank with the immoral and the vicious.

How enviable the position of a reliable young man in a community capable of appreciating his worth. Every one confides in his integrity. His word is never doubted—as a business man he is sure to obtain the highest salary. The good bless him whenever they see him. The old men speak of him frequently in terms of the highest praise, and those who have daughters think a little more than they say—while the mothers are by no means chary of their compliments—and the daughters smile with unaffected complacence upon him, and could he but hear what they have to say of him after he has gone it would doubtless make him blush, for men of merit are sure to be modest. In short the praise of such a young man is on the lips of every one who knows him, except those, it may be, who envy him because he stands so far above them, or another more despicable class who despise everything that is good.

Oh, how refreshing in these degenerate times, to see such a young man! When will parents learn wisdom so as to impart proper instructions to their children, that they may learn to appreciate labor more, and participate in such associations as will make them wise and good, instead of those that lead (through flowery paths it may be) to vice, degradation and infamy.

Human Elevation. "I know," said Channing, "but one elevation of a human being, and that is the elevation of the Soul. Without this, it matters nothing where a man stands or what he possesses; and with it he towers—he is one of God's nobility, no matter what place he holds in the social scale. There are not different kinds of dignity for different orders of men, but one and the same to all. The only elevation of the human being consists in the exercise, growth and energy of the higher principles and powers of his soul. A bird may be shot upward to the skies by a foreign force, but it rises in the true sense of the word only when it spreads its own wings, and soars by its own living power. So a man may be thrust upward in a conspicuous place by outward accident, but he rises only so far as he exerts himself, and expands his faculties, and he ascends up by a free effort, to a noble region of thought and action."

Speak Easy, Father. Charles ran to his father, who was busily employed in a vexatious piece of work, and without thinking of the pressure of his father's mind, asked him what he was doing. The father more thoughtlessly, with a loud voice, which had a tone of passion, replied, "No matter; go away, my son!" Charles recoiled from the excited parent, and, with faltering accents, said "Speak easy, father;" and left his father with a tear in his eye.

How often is this rebuke needed in the domestic circle, where, emphatically, a soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger!"

Not unfrequently are parents mortified and sorrowful because passionate words and deeds are displayed by children, and even, in maturer life, bring them to the disgrace of the public criminal, when this development of depravity was only the fruit of seeds sown in young hearts by "grievous words."

"Speak easy, father," and mother also, and children too; for your tones of voice shall blend with the music of a sanctified soul, or the discord of a heart unstrung for ever.

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Sold by all the Druggists in Augusta, and by all Dealers in Medicine throughout the country. 30tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in China. Said Farm contains about 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a good orchard. The buildings consist of a one and a half story brick house, two barns, shed, carriage house, and other out-buildings. Said Farm is situated about one half mile from China Village, on the Bangor and Augusta stage road. Also, all the farming tools and stock upon the same, if desired,—being an excellent assortment. Also a few shares of Bank Stock in Ticonic, People's, and Waterville Bank. Payments made easy.

ALLEN BRACKETT.

China, Aug. 11, 1856. *3w34tf

SALERATUS.

THE subscribers offer to the trade DOUBLE REFINED SALERATUS of their own manufacture, which they claim to be superior in quality to any other in the market. We are the only manufacturers whose process is conducted under the immediate superintendence of an experienced practical chemist. Having been engaged many years in this manufacture, and being the originators thereof, we offer to consumers a guaranty of its great excellence which no other manufacturer can do—the new kinds of Saleratus pompously set forth in advertisements under various names, being merely imitations of the article we originally introduced to the public. See certificate below.

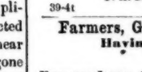
For sale to the trade only, and quality guarantied, by

JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

A chemical analysis just now finished of the Saleratus manufactured by Messrs. John Dwight & Co., shows that it affords in equal bulk, very nearly *twice as much carbonic acid gas* as pure Pearlash Saleratus does. As it contains much less alkali, and the most careful search does not detect any deleterious or offensive matter, its qualities recommend it as more wholesome and economical than the Pearlash Saleratus, or any of the substitutes proposed for use.

(Signed) A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.
16 Boylston st., Boston, 12th July, 1856. 12w38

ALL FARMERS



ARE hereby informed that J. W. HANSON continues to manufacture and keep on hand for the wholesale and retail trade, a large assortment of the well-known

NORTH BERWICK PLOWS,

which need no other recommendation than a fair trial.

These Plows will be furnished to order by the manufacturer, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Please address J. W. HANSON, Unity, Maine.

They are also kept for sale by the following agents:

Frederick Swan, New Sharon; Crowell Taylor, Belgrade; D. L. Millikin, Burnham; E. G. Hodgdon, Clinton; D. H. Brown, Benton; Edmund Cates, South Vassalboro'; J. Jepson, North Vassalboro'; Dana Hanson, China; Stephen Jones, Branch Mills, China or Palermo; H. Meader, Albion; Hatch & Cates, East Thorndike; True Harmon & Co., Thorndike; Samuel Blagee, Dixmont; Benj. Davis, North Dixmont; E. Chase, Jackson; Dana & Co., Brooks; John Lane, South Brooks; John Heagan, North Prospect; H. McKenney, Monroe. 10w36 Unity, 8th mo. 29th, 1856

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD!"

DR. LANGLEY'S
Root and Herb Jaundice Bitters.
The Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

COMPOSED of the best Roots, Herbs and Barks in the world, in such a manner as to constitute the very best remedy for the class of diseases for which they are recommended. It is well known that the great and sudden changes of our climate, from cold to hot, operates upon the blood, and through that upon the whole system, producing stagnation and impurities, a torpid and diseased liver and disordered bowels, causing fevers and fever and ague, jaundice, an unhealthy bile, humors, dyspepsia, costiveness, indigestion, headache, dizziness, weariness, pain in the side and bowels, loss of appetite, and general debility.

Dr. Langley's Bitters, act directly upon the *cause* of all these diseases, and by use not only prevent them but will cure and eradicate them from the system, and should therefore be freely used by all who wish to be well and keep well. They are the cheapest and best medicide in the world. Only 25 cents for a pint and 37 cents for a large bottle. Office, 99 Union Street, Boston, and for sale by dealers everywhere.

6m 14

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, GEORGE E. ROSS of Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1853, by his deed of mortgage of that date, duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Kennebec County, book 190, page 90, conveyed to me a certain tract of land, situate in Farmingdale, in said County, and bounded northerly by New France road, so called, westerly by land of Wm. Winter, southerly by land supposed to belong to N. M. Whitmore, Esq., and easterly by land of John Smith, containing twenty-five acres more or less; and the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I therefore claim to foreclose the same for breach of condition, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

JOSEPH S. SMITH,
By S. TITCOMB, his Att'y.
Augusta, Sept. 15, 1856. 39

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in South Wayne, being two miles from Wayne Village, and four from Winthrop Depot, containing 100 acres of land, of excellent soil, conveniently divided into tillage, mowing, and pasturage, has upon it a good orchard and wood lot, and is well watered. Terms reasonable, possession given immediately.

CHARLES BOWLES.

Wayne, Sept. 10, 1856. 39tf

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES,
ANGERS, FRANCE.

ANDRE LEROY, Member of the principal Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Europe and America, and lately promoted by the French Emperor to the rank of Knight of the Legion of Honor, for the best nursery products exhibited at the World's Fair held at Paris, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just published his new catalogue for 1856, being more extensive and complete than that of any similar establishment on the continent. It contains the prices, &c., of all the Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Camellias, Stocks, Seedlings, &c. &c., with the necessary information for importing the same. His experience in putting up orders for America, and the superior quality of his plants have been too well appreciated during a period of 10 years to require further comment. The catalogue can be obtained free of charge, on application to the undersigned agent, who will also receive and forward the orders. Mr. A. Leroy is happy in being able to state that his nurseries were not reached by the inundation which so recently devastated a portion of the district in which they are situated. ANDRE LEROY, Angers.

F. A. BRUGUIERE, Sole Agent,
39-4t 138 Pearl St., New York.

Farmers, Gardeners and Gentlemen,
Having Country Seats, use
TAFEU
Upon your Lawns, Grass-Lands, Buckwheat, Turnips, and Winter Grain.

WE will warrant it equally efficacious as Guano, without being so caustic, and the price being $20 per ton less is a further inducement.

Tafeu is composed of night soil, 3 4th, and No. 1 Peruvian Guano, 1-4th; compounded with sulphuric acid, and we claim that this combination contains every thing necessary for the quick and full developements of grass and grains.

Having purchased the exclusive right to all the night soil of the City of New York for five years, for $4100 per annum, we are interested in keeping up the quality of our manufactures, and we can furnish Poudrette and Tafeu of best quality at the following prices:

Poudrette, at $1.50 per bbl. for any quantity over seven bbls.

The Tafeu is packed in bbls. of 228 lbs. to 260 lbs. each, and in bags of 125 lbs. Price of Tafeu is 1 3-4 cents per lb., or $35 per ton.

A pamphlet sent gratis to any one applying to

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
2m33 No. 60 Courtland street, N. Y.

NEW TIN SHOP,
Water Street, Foot of Court Street.

THE subscriber having opened a new Tin Shop at the foot of Court Street, in the store formerly occupied by Wm. S. Hazell, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead, Copper and Brass Work.—Tin Roofing done in the best manner and at the lowest rates. Tin Gutters and Conductors furnished to order. Pumps of all descriptions on hand. Cast Iron Sinks, &c.

He is also prepared to put up Furnaces for dwelling houses, halls, churches, school-houses, &c., of improved construction, and as economical as any other in the market.

Agent for Moses Pond & Co's Improved Cooking Range—a great improvement upon the cooking stove. Call and see them.

Pumps repaired and warranted. All kinds of jobbing and out-door work, in my line of business, promptly attended to.

Augusta, June 2, 1856. 24tf JOHN H. NORCROSS.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED SCALES,
OF EVERY VARIETY
34 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

For sale in Augusta by S. S. BROOKS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country.

January, 1856. 1y6

WINTHROP AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
MACHINE SHOP & IRON FOUNDRY.
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAY.
**Whitman's Horse Power, Separator and